REGISTERED No. 1—1876

The Bombay Gaze

No. 8,701.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ALLEN, on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on FRIDAY, the 29th December 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons. 130 H. P., Commander N. R. SAVERS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY. 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY. 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th January 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		
To Trieste	Rs. 450		Rs. 290		Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 321		„ 255		„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300		„ 240		„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170		„ 130		„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 5th February 1877.
Do. do. 28th „
do. do. 21st March „
do. do. 10th April „
do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 22nd December 1876.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,

LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

FOR VISITORS TO DELHI.

THIRD EDITION. JUST PUBLISHED,
HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS TO DELHI AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.
BY
H. G. KEENE.
WITH MAPS AND PLANS.
Price Rs. 2-4; Post free, Rs. 2-8.
THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL, saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2,000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument yet for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers for sand.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood.	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. SYMONS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

VIA

NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of iron steel bars.
10 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases Turkey red prints.
1 do. coloured shawls.
On account of the concerned—
N. B. | 11-18—8 cases white shirtings.
On account of the underwriters—
W. T. H. B. | 35-40—6 cases damaged tweeds ex "Merse."
Also at 2 P.M. at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of British India Steam Navigation Company—
20 bags red jowaree.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, superior gilt pier and round tables, best electro plated 1, 3 and 6 light hanging argand lustres, wall argand lamps, best plated glass and porcelain wares, carriages, a collection of choice plants and ferns, China garden flower stands, &c., at No. 190, Chunchpoogly and Putloo Road, leading from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road, and close to Church Missionary House.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned Bungalow, the household furniture &c., of a gentleman; the same comprises rich cut glassware; handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet and pickle frames, waiters, dish covers, ice pitcher, table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood, English made walnut wood and gilt furniture, such as drawing room, dining pier, side, camp, writing, card, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room chairs, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, gilt pier tables with toilet glasses attached, an English made rosewood, drawing room table, walnut wood side table, blackwood side board, screens, Ottoman carpets 1, 3, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, vase lamps, wall and table argand lustres, chiffoniers, teapoys, dumbwaiter, wall brackets, flower vases and pots on stand, lady's writing and work-tables, iron and blackwood four post bedstead, double camp cots, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, pictures, table ornaments, China garden flower stands, a collection of choice plants and ferns, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A new strong built shigram.

repair.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ chrome yellow Twist, No. 40.
10 cases white dorias.
5 „ „ mulls.
10 „ printed Bd. dhooties.

The remainder of the invoice of fancy goods, consisting of lady's umbrellas, iron and brass padlocks, tea trays, glass egg cups, papier mache teapoys, opera and field glasses, gilt rings, bronze candlesticks, men's linen shirts, &c.

4 cases albums, note papers and table cutlery.
50 „ light tumblers.
1 „ enamelled hides.
50 barrels Hydraulic cement.
2 double barrelled guns in cases.
6 copper disinfectors.
On account of the concerned—
17 bales hessians.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The to charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BALLADS!
COMIC SONGS!
SERIO-COMIC SONGS!
DUETS!
SINGLE DANCES!
DOUBLE DANCES!
SONG AND DANCE!
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE!
DOUBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE
AND
TREBLE CHINESE DANCE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1876.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
BY
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S COMPANY.

☞ REDUCED PRICES. ☜

Dress Circle.... Rs. 3 | Stalls .... Rs. 2 | Gallery ...... Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1877, my Firm will be C. FLEMMING & Co.

C. FLEMMING.

Oomraotee, 26th December 1876.

TO LET, in Hornby Row, No. 3, a large and convenient ROOM, suitable for a Batchelor, with a magnificent view all over the Back Bay.
Apply to "K," care of this Paper.

FIREWORKS FOR PROCLAMATION DAY.

ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES,
STARS, PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS,
COLORED LIGHTS,
MAROONS, SHELLS, &c.

Small displays suitable for private Gardens.
Full instructions given with each order.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BANNU; or OUR AFGHAN FRONTIER; by S. S. Thorburn, C. S., 8vo., cloth. Rs. 12-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of CHAUL and BASSEIN; by J. Gerson Da Cunha, Illustrated with Photographs, &c., 8vo., cloth. Rs. 12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE TAJ-UL IKBAL TARIKH BHOPAL; or, The History of Bhopal; by H. H. the Nawab Shahjehan, translated by H. C. Barstow, C. S., 8vo., boards, 1876. Rs. 4-8.

MAHA BHARATA, in Hindi, 3 vols., 8vo., cloth. Rs. 21.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

LYON'S ANNUAL DIGEST of all the Indian Cases reported during the year, vol. 1, now ready, 8vo., cloth. Rs. 8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, from June 1828 to June 1833, 2 vols., 8vo. Rs. 21.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES; by Solwin; short Stories written in spare moments during the late S. W. Monsoon, cloth. Rs. 2-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ROCK-TEMPLES of ELEPHANTA, Described and Illustrated; by J. Burgess, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., 8vo., sewed. Rs. 3, or Illustrated with a dozen permanent Photographs, cloth boards. Rs. 10-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

GOLD FOR INDIA; or Remarks upon the depreciation of the Rupee; by L. G. Hynes, of H. M.'s Mint, 8vo. sewed. Re. 1.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

REMARKS ON A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA; by Colonel J. T. Smith, F. R. S., &c., 8vo., cloth. Rs. 5-12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON DEPRECIATION OF SILVER; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix, folio, sewed. Rs. 3-12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS, with Tables of Scantlings, and Diagrams of Strains in Trusses; by Major C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E., folio, sewed. Re. 1.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DR. FULLERTON'S FAMILY MEDICAL GUIDE with Plain Directions for the Treatment of every case, and a List of Medicines required. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Rs. 7-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FIRMINGER'S GARDENING FOR INDIA. Third Edition, 8vo., cloth. Rs. 10.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS of Modern Geography. 48 Entirely Original and Authentic Maps, complete in one volume. Imperial folio, handsomely half-bound. Rs. 90.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES and Universal Information, Fifteenth Edition, 1876. Rs. 12-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 800,350.
FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.
Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL MUSTER BURMAHS and other CIGARS of the best Indian Manufacture just to hand. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a SMART YOUNG EURASIAN CLERK. Apply to WATSON and Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a Rosewood Cottage PIANO, specially prepared for India, in excellent order. Price Rs. 400. Apply to H. FRASER, Ahmedabad.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A extensive and splendid choice at moderate price. WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the present Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, is of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS
Afford choice and fresh Supplies of excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Soups,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Sugars,
Chocolates.	Hams,	Pies,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Teas,
Coffees,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Tongues,
Condiments,			Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Peaches,	Prunes,
Cherries,	Green Oranges,	Pears,	Medlars,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Sweet Faces	Centennial,	Our Philadelphian Cousins' Luggage,
Jewels and Luggage from India,	Oriental Costumes,	Royal Military,
	Post Office.	
Spelling Bee,	The Conjurors,	Indian Costumes,
On the Rink,	Theatrical Beauties,	Zoological Rink,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS AND CIDER,
of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WORK BASKETS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.
DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.
CHATELAINS.
WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.
GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.
SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.
SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.
WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.
BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.
LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.
Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.
WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain, various and curious.
PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.
GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.
COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.
SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.
BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GIESLER and Co.'s	
Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
„	„ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s	
Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	„ 30 „
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON	
No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port	„ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port	„ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine	„ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachic tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MEADOWS & Co. have now on hand A LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRIZE BOOKS.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dec. 4, 1876.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.
POCKET FILTERS.
Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.
Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.
All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

MUSIC.—Mr. J. A. CUNHA'S STRING and BRASS BAND can be obtained on the shortest notice for Balls, Parties and Soirées.

Orchestra for Theatres and accompaniment on the Piano with the Violin can also be provided.

Tuition given on the Violin and any Musical Instrument, Piano-tuning, etc., etc.

All applications made personally, or by letter, to Mr. J. A. CUNHA at No. 11, Kalbadavie Road, above Mr. Furtado's Catholic Library.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies :—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pinfire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies. Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PRICE—Rs. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

BAPOOROW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S
PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS
(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. SCHROTTKY, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver-Complaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co., 9, Meadow Street at the Depot, No 54, Kalbadavie Road and as Dr. R. Hudson's Dispensary, Grant Road.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bag Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years, 14-1½ high, strongly built, rides and drives well, Rs. 400.

A well-bred English dappled Grey Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.

A powerful Chesnut Australian Gelding, 9 years, suitable for Brougham, Rs. 400.

A powerful Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-2 high, has carried 14 stone and is an excellent double harness horse, Rs. 600.

A high-caste Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands high, with beautiful paces, would make a splendid horse for a lady,

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 9th December 1876.

WANTED,
SEERS for temporary
this District. Salary from Rs. 75 to 100,
tions and previous experience. Batta in addition
month.

H. F. JACOMB,
Acting Collector of Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar Collector's Camp Arvi, 21st December 1876.

NOTICES.

PAUNCHGUNNY.

TO BE SOLD, WILLIE COTTAGE and ARTHUR COTTAGE, also EAGLE'S NEST, MAHABLESHWUR. For prices and other particulars apply to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

WE have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis Testimonials and Prices, see the Company's advertisement.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEEROSHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars :—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE,
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Late Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., Dindigul.)
Manufacturing Department, Dindigul.
Head Office :—No. 9, Second Line Beach, Madras.
Capital...Rs. 100,000.

THE Company having purchased the Premises, Good will and Business of the well-known Tobacco curing and Cigar manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co. of Dindigul, are now prepared to supply the Trade, Messes, Clubs and private parties with any number or muster of Cigars, or Cigarettes, and any quantity or quality of Pipe Tobaccos that may be required.

The Tobacco used is selected from the very best leaf procurable in Southern India, and being cured on a new and improved principle will be found to have great fragrance and bouquet.

The Cigars manufactured include all the sorts made by the late Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co., besides several new musters, so as to enable the Company, as far as possible, to meet the taste of all parties.

PRICES.

These will be found in the price list procurable from the Agents, or the Office; they are upwards of 20 per cent. less than as charged by the late Firm of Messrs. C. & C. and run as follows—

CIGARS.

Cheroot Pattern.

No. 1	Rs. 23	per 1,000
„ 2	„ 18	„
„ 3	„ 14	„

Havannah Pattern.

„ 4 (Small)	„ 12	„
„ 5 „	„ 14	„
„ 6 (Medium)	„ 17	„
„ 7 Campbell's Muster	„ 20	„
„ 8 Large	„ 25	„

Manilla Pattern.

„ 9 (Large)	„ 20	„
„ 10 (Medium)	„ 16	„
„ 11 (Small)	„ 14	„

CIGARETTES.

These are made of the best cut and granulated Tobaccos, and are with and without mouth pieces.

Tobacco leaf, paper covered, and Havannah shaped from Rs. 10 to 30 per 1,000.

CUT TOBACCOS.

In 1 lb. and ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins.

	₹ lb
Imperial Smoking Mixture	3 0
Prince of Wales' Choice	3 0
Indian Birds' Eye	2 8
Orange Blossom	2 0
Oriental Smoking Mixture	0 8

CAKE TOBACCOS.

In 3½ to 20 lb. Boxes.

Orange Blossom	3
Planter's Solace	1 4
Army and Navy's Own	1 0
Virginia Plum	0 12

The above prices are net in Madras, but special rates will be allowed to Clubs and Regimental Messes.

Samples sent on application to

C. L. O'BRIEN,
Acting Secretary.

Applications for Agencies should be made to the Secretary.

N. B.—On receipt of a cheque or order, the equivalent number of Cigars or Cigarettes or quantity of Tobacco shall immediately be sent to applicants.

C. L. O'B.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

MATHERAN HOTEL,
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.
BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."
☞ BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS,—MODERATE

lakhs,
the bills
oans and cre-
liabilities now stands

[illegible] place this week in the upward [illegible] in exchange. The cause is difficult to guess at, and, so far as seen here, it appears to be nothing more than a lull after the late rapid and excited rise. The late advance evidently led off from causes working in Europe, and although the trade movements in this country favoured a rising exchange, the upward movement was so strong that there is little doubt the position of silver was at the bottom of it. The fall, however, has originated here, and corresponding fall at home most probably arises from surprise and fear engendered by so sudden a break in rates here at a time when strength was to be expected. Best accounts state that no transactions have taken place in silver since the price was 58½d., that there are no available stocks in Europe, and that none can be imported under 59d. to 60d. per oz. The fall in the London quotation to 56½d. may therefore be reasonably ascribed to a movement in correspondence with the fall here, and it is most probably quite a nominal rate. It has, however, acted on the Council drawings, which were sold yesterday at the reduced rates of 1-9½ on Calcutta, and 1-9 9-16 on Bombay, the total amount being £350,000 as usual. In connection with the present drawings, great dissatisfaction is being expressed at the important mistake made in Reuter's message, where the rates were put at 1-10½ and upwards, evidently a mistake of a penny all through. It fortunately happened that Reuter's messages were delivered unusually late this morning, after the actual rates had become generally known through private channels, otherwise very serious consequences would almost certainly have happened. In the peculiar state of the Exchange Market at present, firms relying on Reuter would have hastened to sell their own bills, if they believed Council bills had gone at 1-10½, at rates which would have let them in for a very heavy loss on the true state of matters being discovered.

Exchange.

Sterling has suffered a severe shaking, the previous strong rate suddenly breaking on last Mail-day, a considerable buying power then making its appearance. The Banks with one accord withdrew from the market as sellers, and on pressure being exercised to get bills, a fall of over 2 per cent. at once took place, telegraphic transfer being arranged at 1-10, and six months' sight bills at 1-10 5/16; rates continued to drop until yesterday, telegraphic to 1-9⅞, and six months' sight to 1-9¾, but a revival subsequently took place, and the latter were sold at 1-10 in the afternoon. This morning, on the receipt of Council bill telegrams, a fresh drop to 1-9¾ occurred, hardening towards the afternoon to 1-9⅞. Seldom has so unsettled a market been seen as this week, even at the most chaotic periods of this year, and rates have seldom had a fixed basis for a single hour. Document bills went from 1-10⅜ down to 1-10, improved to 1-10¼, relapsed to 1-10⅛, and finally close strong at 1-10 3/16 to 1-10¼. Credits have again been going at about document bill rates, to the Banks, very few private buyers offering for them. Closing quotations are about as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9⅞ to 9/16.
Bank Bills on demand	1-9 9/16 to ⅝.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-9 11/16 to ¾.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-9¾.
Credits and Clean Private Paper 6 months' sight	1-10 to ⅛.
Document Bills 6 months' sight.	1-10 3/16 to ¼.

France.—The rate for document bills has fallen to 2-34f. six months' sight, and to 2-32½f. three months'.

Bombay.—No business is reported, and quotations remain nominally par for demand, and 99 for sixty days' sight.

China.—Rates are quite nominal, at about 235 for thirty-day bills.

Stocks and Shares.

The market is slightly better, but very little business is doing. The late extreme depression appears to be gradually wearing off, and there are symptoms of improvement after the holidays.

Government Securities are dull, and only a very retail business doing. Four per cents. advanced to ⅛ per cent. discount, fell again to ⅜ per cent., and close at that price to slightly over it. Five-and-a-halfs made 2½ per cent. premium, but have since become heavy, and can be had at 1½ per cent. premium. Quotations stand as under:—

4	per cents.	99⅛ to ⅜
4½	„	99½ to ⅝
5½	„	101½ to ⅝

Bank Shares have not improved. Bengal's are weaker, and have been sold at 700 to 695. National's have brought previous rates of 107 and 112, but there [illegible]

Tea Shares.—No business to speak of reported at a decline. Upper Assam's have brought the advanced price of 55, but Central Cachar's, at 158 are slightly lower. Assam's have been taken at 710, Holta's at 105, Tukvar's at 120, and Bengal's at 81.

Spinning Mill Shares have had a strong recovery, the price for their manufactures having considerably advanced during the week. Jute Stocks have taken the lead. Budge Budge at 78 to 81, Howrah at 85 to 89, Barnagore at 81 to 79 ex-dividend, and Seebpore at 60. Bowreah Cotton have brought 90 and 91, Goosery 230, and Dhunbar 70.

Coal Shares.—Market dull, and no business reported.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have had a fresh important advance, business having taken place at 900. Watson's Press have been done at 75, 77, and again at 75; Ramkistopore at 64; Landing and Shipping at 62; Carew at 132.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Akbar, 203 tons, Captain J. Watts, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and ninety-seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Pehlwan, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Compta (December 23rd), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cante, and Miss Cante, and some deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, 2,265 tons, Captain J. Atman, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Australia, &c, with Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Desatge, Mr. A. E. Sullivan, Mr. Watson, Mr. Butter, Mr. and Mrs. Pawer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two Misses Clarke, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Hore, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Greenblott. She brought the following cargo:—9 packages provisions, 43 casks tallow, 5 boxes specie, 1 box jewellry, and 19 packages goods.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barrett, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from China, &c., brought the China mails and the following cargo:—10 boxes gold, 5 boxes white copper, 28 boxes silk piece-goods, 110 boxes glass bangles, 324 cases silk, 13 cases paper, 1 case umbrellas 331 packages Chinaware, 4 packages screen, 44 packages japanware, 57 packages wax, 3 packages mace, 8 cases cigars, 11 pieces E. teeth, 15 cases vermilion, 26 bags coffee, 12 cases preserves, 15 cases nutmegs, 1 box specie, 590 tubs sugarcandy, 131 bags copper cash, 3 packages China roots, 4 cases brass leaves, 972 packages tea.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Tanjore (s)	Orman	Melbourne, Nov 30.
	Pehlwan (s)	[illegible]	[illegible], Dec 23.
27	Oorun (s)............	Baker............	Mandvie, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Enterprise	Lewis............	Rangoon.
	Charles Forbes	Law	Akyab.
	Khandalla (s)........	Wicks	Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor.........	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Akbar, Watts, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Dacca (s)..................	Irvine	Madras, Dec 13.
	Burmah (s)	Smith............	Moulmein, Dec 14.
	Republic	Holmes............	Boston, July 13.
	Glenburn	Hartnell	Glasgow, Sept 6.
	Pride of England	Nash	Bombay, Nov 27.
23	Mid Lothian	Griffiths	Wellington, Sept 29.
	Liverpool............	Mossman	Singapore, Nov 23.
	Brechin Castle............	Smith	Glasgow, Sept 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
22	Chyebassa (s)	....	....
	Carmarthen Castle..	....	....
	El Capitan	....	....
	Exporter	....	....
23	Mira (s)............	....	....
	Cape Wrath............	....	....
	Ismail	....	....
	Rosebud	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Burmah.—Mr. Oswald, Captain Logan, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Jonis, Mrs. and Master Duncan, Mrs. Vertannes and 2 children and Mrs. Darwin.
Per Dacca.—Col Bell.
Per Republic.—Mrs. Holmes.
Per Pride of England.—Mrs. F. Nash and 2 children.
Per Liverpool.—Mrs. Bills.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Burmah.—Midlothian below Lower Gasper.
By Glenburn.—Babington, Ireshope.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.		
22	Khedive (s)........	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s "Khedive" from Madras to Calcutta.—Mr. Cherry, Miss Cherry, Major McGowan.

—December 23.

pool.

wts nux vomica, and 504 cwts cwts galls, Malsee Mooljee; and Co; 100 bales cotton, bales cotton, Gaddum and jee Toolseedas; 30 bales wool, bales hemp and 57 bales rags,

London.

bales hides, 10 cases cigar, 14 bales, 1 case tea, 16 cases cardamoms, and O S N Co; 16 bales hides and 3 bales Velljee; 51 cwts ginger, Allymahamed fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Ailadinbhoy.

For United Kingdom.

seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Marseilles.

s—210 cwts coffee and 1,200 cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Southampton.

Siam s—723 bales wool, P and O S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—December 26.

Morse, Capt, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Burton, Col, Madras 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Nagpore.
Freeman, Lieut, Bengal 70th Regt, on sick leave, from Nowshera.

December 27.

Burton, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Departures.—December 24.

Thatcher, Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.

December, 25.

Lechmere, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Tanna.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th December* 1876).

At a General Court Martial assembled at Nusseerabad, on Monday, on the ninth (9th) day of Oct 1876, Major Thomas Carr, Fletcher, of the Rl Regt of artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.

1st Charge—With having at Nusseerabad, between the month of Dec 1874, and the month of May 1876, inclusive, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees (2,808-9-6) two thousand eight hundredd and eight, annas nine, and pies six or thereabouts, being [illegible] as the officer [illegible]

Balance due to Batty	
Treasure chests on 31st May 1876.	1,628-0-6
Blance of advance on a contingent bill for line gear April 1875	882-0-0
On account of carbine money March 1875 to May 1876	15-0-0
Ordnance store bills credited to Govt on March 1876 pay list	113-4-0
Ordnance store bills credited to Govt on April 1875 pay list	13-7-0
Ordnance store bills credited to Govt on June 1875 pay list	9-4-0
Ordnance store bills credited to Govt on March 1876 pay list	3-12-0
Subscription paid to R A Band Fund Secy, pay list February 1876	39-6-0
Ordnance store bills credited to Govt on January 1875 pay list	104-8-0
Total Rupees	2 808-9-6

2nd Charge—With behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Nusseerabad, when in command of the G Batty 4th Bgde R A, between the month of Oct 1875, and the month of April 1876, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees (936-7-4) nine hundred and thirty-six, annas seven, and pies four, or thereabouts, being money recovered by him from the men of the G Batty 4th Bgde R A, on account of blue serge supplied to him Maj Fletcher, by the Agent, Govt Agency, Cawnpore.

3rd Charge—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Nusseerabad, between the 1st Dec 1874 and the 31st May 1876, been culpably negligent in keeping the accounts of the G Baty 4th Bgde R A under his command and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge, in consequence of which neglect on the date last stated, there was a deficiency of rupees (517-9-1) five hundred and forty seven, annas nine, and pie one, or thereabouts, of such public money, for which he, Maj Fletcher, could not account.

4th Charge—For neglect of duty, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Nusseerabad from the month of March 1875, to the month of May 1876, inclusive, fail to prepare a monthly balance sheet showing the liabilities and assets of the G Baty 4th Bgde R A on the first of each month in conformity with para 7 of Confidential Circular Memorandum, (R A in India,) dated Head Quarters Simla, 18th June 1868.

5th Charge—With behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance—In having at Unsree, in the month of March 1876, when in command of G Baty 4th Bgde R A, knowingly signed a false declaration at the end of the general state of the accounts of G Baty 4th Bgde R A, for the month of February 1876, to the effect that the whole of the sums credited in the general state aforesaid, had actually and bona fide disbursed by him in conformity with the established regulations, he well knowing at the time that the pay of the native hospital establishment, and the pay of the native artificers and followers for that month had not been actually and bona fide disbursed as declared to by him, the said native hospital establishment, and the pay of the said native artificers and followers for the month of Feb 1876, having in reality been disbursed from the receipts for the month of March 1876.

2nd Instance—In having at Nusseerabad, in the months of April and May 1876, when in command of the G Baty 4th Bgde R A, in the presence of the Bgde Genl commanding the station, knowingly signed false declarations at the end of the general states of the accounts of the G Batty 4th Bgde R A, for the month of March and April 1876, to the effect that the whole of the sums credited in the general states aforesaid, had been actually and bona fide disbursed by him in conformity with the established regulations, he well knowing at the time, that the pay of the native artificers and followers for the month of March and April 1876, having in reality been disbursed from the receipts for the months of April and May 1876, respectively.

Finding.

The court find that the prisoner Maj Thomas Carr Fletcher of the G Baty 4th Bgde R A, is guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception that the 1st item, is Rs. 1,527-0-6, instead of Rs. 1,628-0-6, as therein mentioned, and also with the exception of the 2nd item of Rs 882, is guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the 3rd charge. Not guilty of the 4th charge Guilty of the 5th charge in both instances.

Sentence.

The court sentence the prisoner Maj Thomas Carr Fletcher of the G Batty [illegible] his own expense be cashiered; and further to (Rs 3,869-9-11,) rupees three thousand [illegible] annas nine, and pies eleven.

W L Carnac, Col, 16th Regt N I, President.

Nusseerabad, 24th Oct 1876.

The finding on the 1st, 4th and 5th charges is approved and confirmed; on the 2nd and 3rd charges not confirmed. The sentence is approved and confirmed; the amount to be made good being limited to rupees (1 825-9-6) one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, nine annas and six pies.

Fred P Haines, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Peshawar, 27th Nov 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P S Lumsden, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st December* 1876.)

At a Genl Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Monday the 2nd day of Nov 1876, No 1819, Private William Fone, 2nd Batn 1st (Royal Scots) Regt, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.

Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Meean Meer, on or about the 30th October 1876, repeatedly struck with his clenched first Corporal Will am Mettem, of the same battalion, the said Corporal William Mettem being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

Finding.

The court finds that the prisoner, No 1819, Private William Fone, 2nd Batn 1st (Royal Scotts) Regt, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.

The court sentence the prisoner, No 1819, Private William Fone, 2nd Batn 1st (Royal Scots) Regt, to suffer penal servitude for the term of (7) seven years; and to be discharged with ignominy from H M's service.

F W McLeod, Lieut Colonel, R A, President.

Meean Meer, 20th Nov 1876

Approved and Confirmed.

Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be spent in India.

Fred P Haines, General C-in-C in India.

Nowshera, 4th Dec 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P S Lumsden, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 18th December 1876.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn D P Macdonald, M D, Offg in medical charge 26th N I, to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice Potter.

18th Native Infantry—Surgn M J H Potter, M D, in medical charge 17th Bl Cavy, to the medical charge of the Regt.

26th Native Infantry—Surgn Maj A K Reed, to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice Macdonald.

27th Native Infantry—Sub-Lt G A Williams, 2-9th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

31st Native Infantry—Sub-Lt C B Brownlow, 1-17th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lt H F Grant, 4th Hussars, to be an extra Aide-de-camp, at the Imperial Assemblage.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lt W A Ramsay, 4th Hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p. 510.

Attention is directed to the following Home Order:—

Horse Guards' Genl Order No 85, dated the 1st Nov 1876, "Books, &c., revised form of Soldier's Court Martial sheet."

War Office Form 92, "Court Martial Sheet" (All Arms) (Horse Guards G O No 85, dated 1st Nov 1876, having) been approved is introduced into India.

2 Supplies will be obtained on indent from the Supdt, Govt Printing Calcutta.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

2-60th Foot—Batn Order, dated the 15th Nov 1876, appointing Lt T P, Lloyd to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry with effect from the 14th of Nov 1876, and during the period Lt F S Marsham is employed as Adjt.

31st Native Infantry—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th Dec 1876, appointing Lt J L O'Bryen, 2nd Wing Subo, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E W Smyth, Offg as Wing Officer, with effect from the 1st inst.

30th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Dec 1876, making the following appointments with effect from the 24th Nov 1876, vice Col G W Fraser, Comdt, proceeded on leave.

Maj E Ge[illegible] as Wing Officer.

Capt H O Cumberlege, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Camp.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt W L Davidson, (B Bgde) Aide-de-Camp to the C-in-C in India, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

29th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) W Daunt, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj J Middleton, M D, (attached to the 34th Foot) to Dalhousie from the 11th Dec 1876 to the 10th Jany 1877 on private affairs.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 3rd November* 1876.)

The following ruling by the Govt of India, Financial Dept' No 2986, dated 8th Dec, is published for information:—

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to decide that all officers who have been invited, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, or who may be permitted to attend it either by the Govt of India, or by a Local Govt or Administration shall be considered as absent from their head quarters on duty.

"An officer permitted, although not invited, to attend, is not entitled to travelling allowances, and no charge for any acting or deputation allowance during his absence must be incurred."

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion:—

81st Regiment—Sub-Lt, subject to H M's approval, Dated 21st Sept 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Lt T J R Mallock, to be Capt, from the 17th July 1875

Lt F W Benson, 12th (Prince of Wales') Royal Lancers having arrived in India on leave of absence in advance of his regiment, his services are placed at the disposal of the Lt Govr of the N W Provinces for employment on His Honor's personal staff, until required to join his regiment for duty.

With reference to G G O No 121, of 1876, Depy Surgn Genl F F Allen, C B, is permanently posted to the administrative medical charge of the Rawal Pindi circle, Medl Dept.

In continuation of G O C C dated the 16th inst, the undermentioned R A officers are detailed for duty at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, viz:—

Lt Kot ph nson, B Bgde R H A as orderly officer to Col J E Mibbell, C B, Comdr R H A.

Lt F B Bunny, 19th Bgde R A, as orderly officer to Col W J Gray, Comdg Field Artillery.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar District Order, dated the 16th Dec 1876, notifying that Hospital Apprentice J Goldsmith, was appointed to act as an Asst Apothecary from the 14th to the 24th Nov 1876, both days inclusive, whilst doing duty with B Batty F Bgde R H A, in Cholera Camp.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Nov 1876, directing Brevet Maj G C Ross, 2nd Squadron Officer to continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

14th Native Infantry—Regl order, dated the 13th December 1876, making the following appointments consequent on the departure of Lt Col L H Williams, Comdt, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, and pending the return of Capt F H Woodgate, 2nd in Comd, from furlough

Capt G Maclean, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt W Campbell, attached to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lt C J Jamieson, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt J W Hegge, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
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Elphinstone Estate.
The Prince's Dock.
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The Mahomedan Quarter.
The Cloth Market.
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The Mussulman Burying-ground and Hindoo Burning-ground on Back Bay.
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Parell.
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PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

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Architects, Builders, and Civil Engineers,
Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.
Auctioneers and Commission Sale Rooms.
Average-staters.
Barristers-at-Law.
Book sellers.
Boot and Shoe-makers.
Card and Copper-plate Printers.
Chemists and Druggists.
Churches and Chaples.
Coach-builders.
Coal Brokers.
Commission Stables.
Cotton and Produce Agents.
Dentists.
Drapers and Silk-mercers.
Dubashes.
Engravers on Wood.
Exchange Brokers.
Freight Brokers.
Furniture Dealers.
Gun-Smiths.
Hair-dressers.
Landing and Shipping Companies.
Horse Dealers.
Hotels.
House Agents.
Ice-Confectioners.
Insurance Offices.
Ironmongers, Founders, &c.
Jewellers.
Livery Stable-keepers.
Marine Surveyors.
Mess Agents.
Milliners and Dress-makers.
Musical Instrument Dealers.
Opticians.
Photographers.
Plumbers.
Public Accountants.
Portrait Painters.
Printers.
Regimental Agents.
Saddlers.
Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
Ship Insurance Brokers.
Shipping Agents.
Sign-board Painters.
Surgeons, &c.
Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Tailors and Outfitters.
Tea Depôts.
Tobacco and Cheroot Depôts.
Undertakers.
Vakils of the High Court.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Watch-makers.
Wine and Provision Merchants.
Public Offices and Institutions.

Advertisement to the Second Edition.

"The favourable reception given to the First Edition of this Guide by the Press and the Public has encouraged me to revise the book thoroughly and make it worthier of the good name it has won. Considerable additions have been made to the First Part, more particularly in the Historical and Descriptive chapters; and the whole of the Second Part has been completely recast. A friendly critic having remarked that the Guide contained no information on a point which chiefly interests visitors to Bombay, namely, how they are to get out of it, I have inserted in this Edition tables showing the proposed movements of the mail steamers for the year 1877, and the through services by rail between Bombay and other places in India. A good index is now prefixed to each Part of the Guide; and I trust that I have succeeded in making the book much more valuable as a work of reference, without greatly increasing its bulk.

"I must again offer my acknowledgments to numerous friends for help which has materially lightened my labours.

"Besides the authorities quoted in the First Edition, I should mention two books to which I am indebted for some interesting details of the history of Bombay during and shortly after the Portuguese occupation—Lafitau's *Histoire des Découvertes et Conquêtes des Portugais* and an anonymous *Description of the Fort and Island of Bombay*, published at London in 1724.

"J. M. MACLEAN.

"*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay, Dec. 26, 1876"

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters, up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.

The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Marriage.

SIMPSON—McNABB—December 26th, at the Baptist Church, Byculla, by the Rev. John Urquhart, assisted by the Rev. John Small, of the Free Church Mission, Wm. Simpson, Bombay, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. James McNabb, Glasgow.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Though it is unnecessary for us to devote any more of our space to the defamation case in which Mr. Schrottky lately figured so badly, a very important question arises in connection with the case, and the question is this—How shall local industries be established in this country?

The success that has followed the cotton industry in Western India affords a good example of what well-directed enterprize can accomplish. Were it not for the mill industry of Bombay, the years which have followed the American war would have found this city becoming poorer day by day. And there is room for many other industries in this country; industries which are well known in Europe and which may be profitably worked here, if they could only get a fair start. It is unlikely that our native friends would start such industries for themselves, though it is probable if they were started and made profitable native capitalists would soon buy them up. It seems to us that both European agency and European capital will be necessary to establish any new manufactures in India. The ways and means of profitably investing capital in this country are lamentably deficient, and there are many persons both of the official and non-official classes who can find no satisfactory way of disposing of their savings. Now, it is undeniable that new industries are more profitable than old ones, for the reason that competition does not exist. But before a new industry can be profitable it must be established on a safe and reliable basis and must be worked by a skilful and an honest man. The men who trusted the defamed Schrottky trusted a German adventurer who claimed the great Liebig as his teacher in the arts and in agriculture, while he had not the slightest claim to the scientific character he had assumed. As a consequence, everything that Schrottky undertook ended in failure and loss. Englishmen in India appear to be even more easily duped by impostors than Englishmen at home. However that may be, it is much more unfortunate when Englishmen are successfully duped in this country in connection with the establishment of any local industry than it would be in England, for it is not so easy a matter to collect capital here for anything bearing the name of enterprize. The [illegible] enterprize of any kind, and even Englishmen are not enamoured of it, and not more than perhaps one man in fifty can be found to invest capital in an industry which is new to India. We lack the go-ahead character of our American friends, who, though so few in numbers, have already given us ice, apples, and kerosine from afar, and have made tramway travelling a success in Bombay.

The local manufacture of sulphuric acid is an industry of the class which might be profitably introduced into India. The manufacture itself is of the simplest kind such as can readily be managed by a mechanic of average intelligence. There is nothing in the construction of such works requiring scientific skill, and in their economic management experience plays a prominent part. Schrottky was unfortunately engaged by the proprietors to manage the two works of this kind established in Bombay. Mismanagement and disappointment were the result. But when placed under proper and more skilful and intelligent management, we believe they have proved fairly successful, and give promise of being profitable to the proprietors if they are not already made so. The mischief that one ignorant and unscrupulous man may do to a good and useful industry of this kind is almost incalculable. There is much truth in all that has been said of the great use of sulphuric acid in many industries which might be introduced into India, but here again those who are prepared to invest their capital in such works should be well assured of the honesty and competency of the men who come forward to offer to establish them. We believe that at the present moment there is no lack of adventurers in Bombay who represent themselves as the pupils of Liebig, Wedgewood, and other men whose names are honourably associated with industrial enterprize; such persons have an eye, in the words of Mr. Inverarity, to feathering their nests; and they are undoubtedly dangerous persons to fall in the way of men who are anxious to be associated with works of progress. It is a benefit to society when an impostor of this class is exposed. Doubtless the recent exposure of Schrottky leaves the industrial field open to honest and competent men. But we may take the opportunity to warn those who are seeking for a profitable investment of their spare funds that even profitable industrial works cannot be expected to be very highly remunerative in the earliest period of their existence. And when a supposed [illegible] offer to return back to the investor a very large dividend on the money invested, he may be fairly suspected to be a rogue, for there are always certain local conditions which spring up unseen and unsuspected and interfere greatly with anticipated success. Yet with these difficulties and drawbacks there is a good deal to commend a large number of industries to the favourable consideration of men who wish to make a profitable investment for themselves. Time and experience will improve and make every well considered and skilfully managed industry an increasing success, and if sulphuric acid be the basis of a large number of other manufactures, we see nothing to prevent these works becoming more profitable year by year.

There is much unemployed capital in Bombay ready to be diverted into a profitable channel, but, as we have already said, our native capitalists will risk nothing: they will trust their capital only into paying concerns. If this is true, then the skilled Englishman and the European capitalists can work out employment and profit for themselves. Such a field as exists in India for new industries is clearly before our own countrymen, and already we know of several beginnings having been made in as many directions. Let us hope that we shall hear no more of the adventurer making his way into society and destroying the hopes of men who are willing to do what they can to establish those industries in India of which the country stands so much in need.

We have to-day given Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee an opportunity of making some excuse for entertaining the singular delusions which both himself and Mr. Dadabhoy, when the occasion serves, are ever ready to parade in the public gaze, but which they are equally ready to throw on one side when neither time nor season are propitious. A few days ago when noticing the loyal and generous speeches made at Mazagon Castle on the occasion of a meeting of the Parsees to vote an address to the Queen we remarked upon the contrast between these speeches and the extraordinary doctrines promulgated by an influential Parsee who had deluded himself into the belief that British rule in India was an unmitigated curse; and we also referred to the evidence given before the Finance Committee in London by another influential Parsee who held similar sentiments. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee tries to-day to explain his own position and that of his friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, but he only succeeds in showing that either both are now insincere or on the occasions referred to neither he nor Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee meant what they said. The inference to be drawn by any one, who has the patience to wade through the two long and confused papers on the "Poverty of India," is plain enough that the only hope for India is to get rid of the English Government. Mr. Dadabhoy tells his readers that "under the present system of administration "India is suffering seriously in several ways and "is sinking in poverty." He says a little farther on that the land is not so productive as formerly; that "even for such food and clothing as a "criminal obtains, there is hardly enough of production even in a good season, leaving alone all "little luxuries, all social and religious wants, "all expenses of occasions of joy and sorrow and "any provision for bad season," and he adds, "such appears to be the condition of the masses "of India. They do not get enough to provide "the bare necessaries of life." Mr. Dadabhoy tops this comforting announcement with the assertion, which follows directly after, that the people of [illegible] 1834, that "the benefit to England by its connection with India must not be measured by the "£500,000,000 only during the last 38 years," which he affirms England has deliberately pocketed out of the business; and he adds "be it "clearly borne in mind that all this additional "benefit to English industries is entirely independent of and in addition to, the actual "*deficit* between the exports *plus* profits and imports," which he values at about 20 millions sterling every year. We would ask any rational person whether a man who really believes that he is telling the truth when he utters these words can conscientiously say he believes in the "bright side of English rule." Would not a system of government which brought about such results as these be in every sense of the word "an unmitigated curse" to the people who were obliged to submit to it? When, however, the time comes for testing to the utmost the sincerity of the man who utters such miserable stuff, and of his friend who says he believes in it, his friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has the assurance to write to us to say that both are loyal and good subjects and would be the last to wish that the British Government should come to an end.

This is what Mr. Dadabhoy tells us in his first paper on the "Poverty of India;" in the second paper he repeats the statement he puts forth in the first and adds, "this shows, then, that there is no increase "of capital or wealth in the country, and consequently no such general rise in prices as to "indicate any increase of prosperity." Further on in the same paper he says:—"It will tax the "ability of Indian statesmen much and will require a great change in the policy of British "rule before India will see prosperity, or even "rise above its absolute wants." One more extract and we have done with Mr. Dadabhoy. He winds up his second paper with these words:—"The drain of India's wealth on the one hand and "the exigencies of the state expenditure increasing daily on the other set all the ordinary laws "of political economy and justice at nought, and "lead the rulers to all sorts of ingenious and "oppresive devices to make the two ends meet." But the extracts quoted by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to-day fully bear out the remark we made that both he and Mr. Dadabhoy "have promulgated the extraordinary doctrine that the British Government "of this country is an unmitigated curse." The observations in reference to the [illegible] connection between India and England, which Mr. Nowrojee quotes as having been made both by himself and Mr. Dadabhoy before the Committee of the House of Commons, can have no substantial meaning in them; or, if we are for the nonce to believe them, we must disbelieve the statements which accompanied them. Both cannot be true. Inwardly these two Parsees must look upon the British Government as no better than an unmitigated curse; but they must now know that their opinions are repudiated by their own community as well as by every one who has paid any attention to the matter. The lip service that is made use of when the opportunity comes round is only a flimsy covering to conceal the extraordinary doctrines which are promulgated so eagerly at other times, but which have gained for the promulgators an unenviable notoriety without affecting in the slightest degree the loyalty of the Parsee community.

TWO PARSEES' DELUSIONS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an editorial article published last week in the *Bombay Gazette*, wherein you charge an absent friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and myself with having promulgated "the extraordinary doctrine that the British Government of this country was an unmitigated curse." Allow me to inform your readers that this accusation is totally unfounded.

I call upon you either to retract the charge which you have repeatedly preferred against us, or to prove it by quoting authenticated extracts from our public utterances. You misrepresent the object which Mr. Dadabhai had in view in reading his papers on the "Poverty of India." The undermentioned declarations which that gentleman has made in his papers to which you refer and in his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, are sufficient to disprove your accusation. At the commencement of his first paper he says:—

"While pointing out in these notes one of the unfavourable results of the present system of British administration, I do not for a moment mean to ignore the very bright side of British rule and the many blessings of law and order which it has conferred on India."

In concluding his second paper he declares:—

"For the present the inevitable conclusion is that there is a heavy and exhausting annual drain, both material and moral, from India, caused by the excessive employment of Europeans; and to remedy this unnatural and serious evil, such employment needs to be limited to some reasonable extent, so that India may be able to retain to itself some portion of the profits of its trade, and, by thus increasing its capital and prosperity, [illegible] loyalty and gratitude to the British nation."

The following extract, which I quote from the official report of Mr. Dadabhai's examination before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance negatives "the extraordinary doctrine," which you unjustly ascribe to Mr. Dadabhai, that the British Government of this country is "an unmitigated curse":—

"Q.—In fact you consider that the material prosperity and happiness of India is diminishing year by year?—Yes; that is my decided opinion.—Q.—Is not that a very strong reason for cutting off at once the British connection?—No; if the British connection were cut off, I think it would be the greatest misfortune to India; but what should be done is this; if this British connection only could be carried on at such cost to India as would be reasonable, there would be enough saved in the country to go on adding a little to the capital. At present the British administration is such, that the capital goes on decreasing year by year, but if the European agency were largely diminished, and what is produced in the country was saved in the country, it would be otherwise."

With regard to myself the following extract from the evidence which I gave before the Finance Committee in July 1873, will, I trust, satisfy your readers that your charge against me is equally untrue:—

"In the testimony which I have given before the Committee, I disclaim being actuated by any hostile motives towards the English Government. In fact, I have been nurtured, and brought up under the English Government and it is my firm conviction that it would be a great calamity to India if the connection between India and England were severed. I am an advocate of the permanency of the continuance of that connection and all my object in giving evidence is that such defects as can be shown to have existed in the mode of administering the finances of India should be pointed out and remedied, in order that the people of India may enjoy to a greater extent the inestimable advantages which they derive from the British rule."

As to the personal attacks which you have made against me in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* during the past eight years I have treated them with the contempt they deserve; but I cannot allow you, Mr. Editor, to misrepresent my public utterances with impunity. As I yield to no one throughout the British Empire in my loyalty and attachment to the Queen of England and Empress of India, I disdain to notice your base insinuation that I am a discontented and disloyal subject.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 26th December.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

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AGE, 27th Dec.

Lord Lytton alior that Her m General in the Council of State for inistration of the Empire. Scind an attitude studied of indifference thro out the interview and did not relax his sulky demeanour even when the Viceroy presented him with a splendid horse.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN CLAYTON.

IMPERIAL CAMP, 27th Dec.

This morning the funeral of Captain Clayton took place with military honours. There was a large attendance of friends.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS.

From ten till nearly three the Viceroy received visits from following :—the Raja of Chutterpore, the Maharajas, Ajeygarh Beejawar, Punna and Chirkari, the Raja of Rutlam, the Nawab of Jowrah, the Rajas of Sampthur, Dewas and Dhar, the Maharajas of Dattia, Oorcha and Rewah, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, and the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. The reception ceremony is very brilliant. The Viceroy presents each Chief with a splendid banner bearing an inscription from Victoria, Empress of India, January 1st 1877; he also gives each a medal commemorative of the event. The Viceroy also confers honours on various Chiefs. Among others he has made Scindia a General in the British Army, presenting him with an Arab charger with General's trappings, the usual salutes and guards of honour. Soon after three o'clock the Viceroy commenced paying return visits in the following order :—to the Maharaj Rana Jallawar, the Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar, the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, Maharao Bunder, the Maharajas of Kerowlee, Kissengurh and Jeypore, the Rana of Dholepore, the Raja of Nabha, the Raja of Jheend, the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and the Maharaja of Cashmeer. It was nearly seven o'clock before the Viceroy returned to the Imperial tent.

Last night the Viceroy entertained the Members of Council and Government Secretaries at dinner.

ULTIMATUM OF ALL THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27th Dec. 3 A.M.

The Marquis of Salisbury has told the Sultan that all the Powers have agreed to withdraw their Ambassadors from Constantinople unless the proposals made by the Conference are accepted. The Porte will reply on Thursday.

LINE REPORTS.—27th December.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27th Dec., 7-50. A.M.

French Mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

It is said that the youngest son of H. H. Rambeer Singh, Maharaja of Cashmeer, will be one of the pages in waiting on Lord Lytton at the Imperial Assemblage.

We would invite attention to the extract from the *Times* which we publish to-day on "the Armaments of Europe." At the present moment this subject is one of great interest to every one, but especially to military men.

The net import of gold and silver during November was Rs. 70,02,377. This makes a total net import, for the first eleven months of the year, of Rs. 9,32,02,007. During the month of November, silver to the amount of Rs. 35,53,965 was coined at the Calcutta Mint, and Rs. 29,11,395 in that of Bombay. The total amount coined in the first eleven months of the year was Rs. 1,10,09,208 in Calcutta, and Rs. 2,75,61,835 in Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy has, we notice in a Lahore paper, through Colonel Colley, C.B., forwarded the sum of Rs. 100 to the Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan Division to be given to an employé of the Indus Valley State Railway, who was injured by an accident during the Viceroy's journey over the Adamwahan Bridge, and making enquiries as to the family and friends of another employé who was unfortunately killed by the same accident.

It is proposed to have special prayers in the course of the usual service, on Sunday, the 31st instant, at all the Brahmo Somajes in India, in connection with the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. The *Indian Mirror* adds :—"We earnestly hope our Brahmo brethren, with whom our loyalty to the sovereign means faith in Providence, will with one heart invoke Divine blessings on the Queen and her subjects, and pray that the mutual relations between the rulers and the ruled may be conducive to their moral advancement."

With reference to the Delhi Durbar, the *Indian Mirror* says :—

> Emperor Yudishthira's Imperial Assemblage, three thousand years ago, which is described in the *Mahabharata* led to two unpleasant consequences. Its unsurpassed grandeur and dazzling splendour excited the jealousy of Duryodhan, and gave rise to the celebrated war of the Kuru Pandavas. Secondly, on the question of precedence being raised at the Assemblage, opinion was divided as to who should be honoured first. The altercation rose to such a pitch that Sisupal, who indignantly and offensively opposed the proposal of investing Krishna with the highest honors, was forthwith murdered by him on the spot. It is to be hoped that the Assemblage at Delhi will pass off quietly, and that neither native chie[illegible] foreign powers will find in it any cause of irritati[illegible]

The following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops for the week ended the 21st instant :—"No rain is reported from any part of India during the week except Tinnevelly and Darjeeling. In Madras the area of relief works has been enlarged, and prospects are more gloomy. In Bombay and Mysore the situation is unchanged. In the Central Provinces prospects are fair, though the *rabi* is in some districts in need of rain. In Bengal the winter rice harvest is progressing, with an excellent outturn,

formerly
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position in the
to-day. Such an
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aristocracy, is unparal-
ry. Sunk in sloth, luxury, and
sensuality, they have fallen, never
gain. Power, political ifluence, social
ation, and wealth, have all waned, until
-Daimios have become but the shadows
their former selves, and are fast sinking out
sight; their very names are becoming obli-
rated; they will soon become a mere tradition
the past, embalmed only in the half-romantic
alf-historical literature of the feudal period."

Raids and depredations among the frontier hostile tribes are daily increasing. *Indian Public Opinion* narrates the following instances on the Peshawur border :—

> Whilst four lads of the British Mohmand village of Anizai, near Kara Khell, were grazing their cattle—25 sheep and 13 cows—on the plain, some Afridies (it is supposed) suddenly pounced on them and the cattle, and took them away. The non-return of the lads to the village created suspicion which induced the villagers to go in quest of them. They returned after an ineffectual search of several hours.
>
> A commissariat gomasta and a barber were proceeding from a place called Sailakhana to Chera; on the road they met two men with their faces bandaged, who suddenly attacked them and took away all the property found on their persons which amounted o Rs. 20. The robbers could not be traced.

Next follow similar instances on the Kohat side :—

> Some 60 Afridies made a sudden descent from their fastnesses and seized 125 sheep, 70 goats, and 4 donkeys that were grazing on the plain of the village Mattanni, on the Mohmund border. They were carrying them off when the villagers heard of it, who turned out and pursued the robbers, rescuing only 60 sheep. The robbers made good their entry into the Pass with the remainder of their booty.
>
> An outrage was committed on three persons, masons by professions, whilst proceeding from Mithni to Shabkadr. They were attacked at night near the Subhan ravine by about 18 persons; two of the masons were severely wounded by sword cuts. The robbers escaped taking away with them Rs. 117 in cash and all the clothes the two victims had on them.

Concerning the *émeute* in Japan of which we heard lately as having broken out in Higo, in the island of Kiushiu, the *Japan Mail* says, it has occupied much of the attention of the Government and the public since. The garrison at Kumamoto was surprised, a large number of the men composing it killed, and risings of greater or less importance took place in many of the neighbouring *kens*. In Yamaguchi (Choshiu) not less than 3,000 men were said to be in arms against the Government under Mayebara, a prominent and valuable adherent of the Imperial cause at the time of the Revolution. He was joined by many whose loyalty has been alienated by the measure for the capitalization of incomes and pensions, and by others who cannot be weaned from the old customs and traditions of the country to regard with any favour, or even tolerance, the western tendencies of the Government and the advanced party among the people. Various engagements took place in the different *kens* of the south-west, and the rebels achieved a few temporary successes. But the Government acted with great promptitude, and the outbreak has been effectually suppressed, with less loss of life than might easily have attended it had better concert been kept among the malcontents. The rising was to have been very general through many widely separated *kens*, and might have given the Government serious uneasiness and trouble.

The *Englishman* says that the attention of Parliament will next session be called to the debates which not long ago took place in the Ceylon Legislative Council on the disestablishment of the Church, and that the ecclesiastical arrangements in India will also come under Parliamentary notice. Our contemporary adds :—[illegible] has most to fear are the advanced minds belonging to three parties which represent the three extremes of English religious thought. The first of them holds that the analogy between medical aid and spiritual guidance is a false one, because it does not accept the dogmas on which that guidance rests; the second, while admitting the importance of Christian guidance, maintains that neither at home, nor in India, should the State support any particular Church; the third insists on the value of such a union between Church and State, but denies the right of the State to overrule the Church. The first party consists of Freethinkers; the second of Dissenters; the third of High Churchmen. Between the three of them, it is quite possible that they may lead to the rejection of the "Army-doctor view" of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment; and the moment that ground is abandoned, our ecclesiastical establishment is doomed. The common sense and innate fairness of the English nation will not suffer a pretty imitation of a State Church to be supported by enforced contributions from Hindu and Mahomedan taxpayers. Indiscreet young preachers, like the new Bishop of Bombay, are the most dangerous enemies of the Church. So long as our Indian Bishops and Archdeacons usefully discharge their duties as inspecting officers under the Home Department, few Englishmen here will care to raise the question of abolishing the Indian hierarchy; but, when a highly salaried ecclesiastical officer takes advantage of the enforced silence of his congregation to insult, or attack, a large section of the native community, who contribute to the taxes out of which he lives, it matters little what Englishmen in India think, for the question will be decided for them at home. The Indian hierarchy, paid from "heathen" taxation, is not an institution which will bear a heavy strain; and we trust, for the sake of a useful and an exemplary body of men, that it will not be again subjected to one."

NOMINATION OF FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following notification was issued yesterday in a Bombay *Government Gazette* extraordinary :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Hon Col W C Anderson.
Anna Moreshwar Kunte, Esq., B A, M D.
Lieut James Brebner, I N.
A M C Coutinho, Esq, G G M C.
Dostoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana.
S Newcomb Fox, Esq., B A.
Edward Giles, Esq, B A.
Rev J M Hamilton, S. J.
H I B Hargrave, Esq, B A, C E.
Jamsetjee Ardeshir Dalal, Esq, M A.
Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, Esq.
Jehangir Hormusjee Bhade, Esq, M A.
Kashinath T Telang, Esq, M A, LL B.
Kumrudin Tyabjee, Esq.
J C Lisboa, Esq, G G M C.
Rev D Mackichan, MA, BD.
Mansukram Surjaram, Esq.
Capt E C Maryat, R. E.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
P Peterson, Esq, M A.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.
G C Whitworth, Esq.
A Wingate, Esq.
Capt C. Wodehouse.

A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT OLD BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can any of your contributors inform me of the date of "a great fire which broke out in the Fort of Bombay and raged for three months" some time towards the end of the last century?

Secondly, whether there is any laterite (the purplish stone known to natives as "jamboo puttur" which forms the subsoil of the Matheran plateau) at any low level in the North Konkan.

The reason for the first query is that the fire is one of the chief reminiscences of an aged Mussulman friend of mine, who represents himself to have been a little boy when the English took Tanna—just 102 years ago.

That for the second is that I occasionally find old buildings in these parts constructed of laterite blocks, which must, as far as my lights go, have been brought from the top of the Matheran range.

KESWAL.

Camp, Tanna Forests, 25th December.

LYTTON'S JOURNEY M BOMBAY AND ARRIVAL IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 23rd Dec.

The Viceroy's journey from Bombay to Delhi was not of a very exciting nature. As your readers are aware, he left Parell at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The station was decorated with flowers and ferns, and guarded by a good-looking company of the Railway Volunteers. He took luncheon at Egutpoora at about one o'clock. This station was also decorated by flowers, which were tastefully arranged under the guidance of the station master, Mr. Sutherland. On the journey hence, His Excellency had an opportunity of seeing a portion of the famine stricken country, which looked just as your own correspondent has described it—very brown and hard, riddled with cracks as if the earth were gaping for moisture, and possessing a patch of green here and there where there happened to be a well. Nearing Deolalee, he saw a crowd of labourers—men, women, and children—who were engaged on a relief work. They did not cheer or make any demonstration of surprise as the train swept passed. They looked stolidly and uncaringly on. The majority were very thin, and all were dirty, and lacked that air of prosperity which marks the ryot of the Deccan when he is in good circumstances—the bright-coloured clothing was usurped by dingy, dusty, rotten-looking garments, and instead of cheerful faces there were to be seen only lackadaisacal pinched and anxious faces. Nassick station was prettily decorated. At Nandgaum, a Bheel corps was drawn up near the line, and on the station there was a party of police. [illegible] Collector, Mr. Maurice, District Traffic Superintendent, and several other gentlemen were on the platform. The station was decorated with abundance of flags and flowers. The Viceroy reached Bhosawul at about half-past eight o'clock, and here he and his staff dined. The station was illuminated with coloured lamps, and decorated with enormous "Welcomes" fashioned in orange flowers and jasmine. The magnificently picturesque fortress of Aseerghur was swept past at dead of night. Khundwa was reached at one o'clock in the morning. At 6-40 A.M. the Viceregal party took a light breakfast at Sohagpore, and nothing else worthy of note took place until Jubbulpore was reached, where an important event transpired—the Viceroy breakfasted and stayed an hour. It may be worth mentioning to those who are lovers of flowers that Narsinghpur, the long platform of which was crowded with shrubs, was remarked upon as being the prettiest station on the line. After leaving Jubbulpore the Viceregal train proceeded cautiously along the bit of line between that station and Deoree, it being regarded for some reason as dangerous—probably because the sleepers are so ancient and because the other day a somewhat serious accident occurred near Deoree. The country after Deoree is passed becomes wild and uninteresting, low hills, covered with jungle and said to be abounding with game of every description, from wild pig to the mighty tiger, stretching along the edge of the barren plains that are on each side. It was therefore with some surprise that on approaching the little forlorn station of Myheera the sounds of firing were heard. The mystery was explained when the Viceroy's train drew up. The Rajah of Myheera was on the platform there, and so were his band and army of infantry. The said army numbered twelve men, indifferently dressed, in front of whom stood a gentleman who was distinguished by the possession of a very small *puggree*, very large and very dusty boots (the inside of which were innocent of the acquaintance of stockings), a huge moustache, and a terrible drawn sword. The band numbered five persons all told—two fifers, one big drummer, one small drummer, and a trumpeter. Perhaps the actual strength of the band was greater, because two of the members possessed duplicate instruments—one fifer pos[illegible] and the little drummer boast- ing a flute stuck in his girdle for using on an emergency. In a field a little distance off, overshadowed by the dark blue hills of Myheera, two guns—probably 6 pounders, that once belonged to John Company—were being busily worked by half a dozen gunners, who succeeded in making their weapons fire a salute wonderfully well up to time. The Raja himself, a stoutish young man dressed in a gold spangled pink silk coat lined with fur, salaamed repeatedly to the Viceroy and to everybody else in the train; and when the train moved off, it did so to the music of the sound of the little guns reverberating among the wild jungly hills, where the Raja is said to possess a magnificent preserve for every species of wild game. It may interest those who do not know much about the solitariness of life in some Indian railway stations to learn that it is not much more than a month ago since a large tiger appeared on the platform of Myheera station. As the brute did not appear to have the sole end in view of taking a ticket and journeying quietly in the next train to some adjoining station, the Baboo station master and his assistants locked themselves up in their rooms in fear and trembling. In the course of time the tiger jumped gaily off the platform, and then the Baboo stationmaster issued from his hiding place in a glorious state of wrath. When he found that he could not vent his wrath upon the intruder he wrote indignantly to his chief at Jubbulpore, stating that a tiger had appeared on his platform, that it cocked its tail like a wild cow and roared, and that altogether it behaved so like a rampagious horse of the country called Arabia that unless the "decimating ferocity were annihilated" he would in duty bound be compelled to abandon his inglorious situation. After leaving the station of Myheera to its melancholy grandeur, the Viceroy's train sped along merrily through the territory of the Maharaja of Rewah until it reached Sutna, at which remote spot His Excellency dined. I may here note that the company in the Viceregal train consisted of Lady Lytton and family, Lord William Beresford, Colonel and Mrs. Burne, Lord Brooke, Lord Kilmaine, Sir Robert Abercrombie, Sir John Strachey, Lord Mark Kerr, Captain Rose, Mr. Barnes, the Hon. Ashley Eden, the [illegible] Mr. Chapman, Mr. Hume, Mr. LeMesurier, C. S. I. (Agent, G. I. P. Railway), Mr. Bachelor (Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway), and a few others. Allahabad was reached at midnight, and the train made only a short halt there. It flew past Cawnpore and other notorious places in the history of the N. W. P., and although there was a short stoppage at Etawah for *chota hazree*, and a longer stoppage at Allyghur, where the company had breakfast, no great stay was made until Gazeeabad was reached, and here the Viceroy and his staff dressed and prepared themselves for their entry into the ancient capital of the Moguls.

The journey from Ghazeeabad, which also won a reputation of a kind during the Mutiny, is not very interesting. Here and there hamlets show themselves among groups of tamarind trees, and in the open spaces herds of antelope and groups of *saras* and other long-necked birds are common enough. It is not until the train thunders on to the great bridge which separates Delhi from the southern side of the Ganges that the traveller begins to realise that at last he is in the vicinity of the most wonderful city in the Indian Empire. At this season of the year the great river flows in two shallow streams far apart. These are soon crossed. Then the moat appears, then the red walls of Delhi, and then in the distance may be seen the lofty minaras of the Jumma Musjid and the tops of a thousand and one picturesque buildings which are clustered among trees behind the walls. As the Viceregal train passed slowly into the station, roads could be discerned filled with troops and glittering bayonets, and here and there bravely-dressed elephants intimated the coming procession. The station, which is very large, built of brick, and filled with arches, was decorated with flags; the platform was covered with scarlet cloth; and flowers and banners were suspended with great effect in a number of places. The 62nd European Regiment was stationed on the platform, and it's tattered old colours, which were borne in front of them by a tall young officer, attracted some attention. As the train came to a standstill, an artilleryman blew a blast from his bugle, and instantly the air was filled with the sound of cannonading. The salute was barely finished when the Viceroy, attired in a blue uniform covered with gold lace and wearing the Order of the Star of India, appeared on the balcony attached to his State carriage, and there met his eyes one of the gayest assemblages of Native Princes that has ever been seen even in India. It would be idle to attempt to describe the rich diversity of colour and costume, the magnificent array of jewellery, or the picturesque resolvings of the varied groups drawn there from all parts of the country. The Maharaja of Cashmere made straight for His Excellency the moment he appeared and gave him an effusive greeting—which is probably to be accounted for by Runbhir Singh's gratitude because Lord Lytton spoke so pleasantly with him the other day in Cashmere and granted him two additional guns to his salute, which now equals the Royal salute of twenty-one guns. The Maharaja of Rewah, with his red face and tall figure, followed close upon the Maharaja of Cashmere, and crowding upon Rewah were the handsome and magnificently-dressed old Maharaja of Jheend, one of the Punjab Chiefs who did excellent service during the Mutiny; Sir Richard Temple whose prominent features and moustachios will soon be as prominent in the gubernatorial halls of Bombay as they were on this occasion; Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India, who shook hands heartily with Lady Lytton and her [illegible] children, Holkar, General Brind, General Daly, General Sam. Brown, General Sir Richard Meade, Colonel Keatinge; nearly all the Kattywar Chiefs (the Thakore of Bhownuggur, the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakore of Morvee, and others), who were all under the charge of Mr. Peile, the Political Agent in Kattywar, and the great Sind nobleman, the Meer of Khyrpore. At some distance off, the young Gaekwar, who was accompanied by Mr. Melvill, Sir Madhava Rao, and the Nawab Kamaloo Deen, and was dressed in a velvet suit which showed off his wonderful diamonds with great effect, remained seated. When the commotion which had arisen among the Chiefs consequent on the Viceroy's appearance had subsided, His Excellency made the speech to them which you have already published by telegraph, and it was translated in sonorous Hindoostanee by Dr. Thornton, the Foreign Secretary. After Lord Lytton had thus bade the Princes and Chiefs of India a hearty welcome to Delhi in the name of Her Majesty, he descended to the platform and shook hands with many of the notabilities. He approached the Gaekwar and shook hands with the little fellow, after which he proceeded into one of the ante-rooms, which had been decorated with scarlet cloth, flags, and flowers, where he was introduced to one who was perhaps the most remarkable personage present—the boy ruler of Hyderabad. The Nizam was attended by Sir Richard Meade and Sir Salar Jung, and surrounded by the great nobles of Hyderabad—Vikar-ul-Oomrah, a relative, who assisted Sir Salar Jung in the administration of the State during the Nizam's minority; Bushire a Dowlah, Peishcar Runjeen Singh, Nawab Khoragjah, Nawab Id Balla Dowlah, and the Nawab Imam Jung. The Nizam is a remarkably bright looking boy; his eyes sparkle with merriment, and he may be very delicate, but he certainly appears to be lithe and agile. He wore a little white cap, from beneath which his hair descended in three thin plaits; and nodding on the top of the tiny smart headpiece was a tuft of gold tissue. He wore scarcely any jewels, the principal adornment of his dark green velvet coat being two gold cross belts. He conducted himself with great *bonhomie* for one so young, his thin little face and bright eyes giving frequent manifestations that he was observing closely all that was going on around him, and that he was pleased with the brilliant spectacle. When the Viceroy had said a few words to him, Sir Richard Meade led up the Gaekwar, and introduced him to his brother [illegible] but looked sharply at the lad who was elevated to the throne of Baroda in such a singular fashion after the downfall of Mulharao. The Gaekwar made some remark upon the Nizam's fondness for riding; the two boys laughed, and then separated. The interview was a remarkable one, it being the first time, I suppose, that a ruler of Hyderabad and the chief sovereign of the Mahrattas had ever met together upon friendly terms. In the verandah outside the Maharajas of Indore and Jeypore were sitting together, holding what was evidently a very friendly conversation. The two were as great a contrast as any one could have wished to see—Jeypore being a little peaceful-looking man in gold spectacles, plainly dressed, whereas Scindia is a handsome burly, warlike fellow, splendidly dressed from his triple necklace of diamonds to his neat and jaunty white Mahratta turban. It was pleasant to see groups of Political Officers talking frankly to their Chiefs; and the fact that the majority of the young noblemen who were chatting intelligently and in English were those whose estates are being managed by the British Government in consequence of their minority, was a very striking testimony, if any were needed, to the excellence of the English rule in India. I shall not attempt to describe the hurry and bustle that prevailed in the attempts of the Maharajas and Chiefs to reach their different equipages, nor can I give you a description of the many wonderfully-made and splendid equipages in which the different potentates indulged. The Nizam drove off in a large yellow carriage with two horses, yellow outriders, and half-a-dozen men dressed in red and yellow attending close upon the wheels of the chariot. The Maharaja of Dholepore had four horses, and a huge green umbrella over his head. Cashmere had four splendid grey horses, with outriders dressed in gold puggrees and scarlet clothing. The Nawab of Tonk, himself a mean-looking creature, had a splendid turn-out—a tremendous coach and four white horses, the driver of which, a stout man, covered with gold and scarlet, waved his whip and shouted to everbody to "go on," as he approached the doorway. The Gaekwar was driven off in a plain-looking carriage, which was drawn by two black horses enveloped in cloth of gold. The Rajah of Nabha's turn-out was striking—the harness of his four horses being trimmed with gold. The Prince of Arcot's four horses were impatient steppers; the outriders had green doublets and red knickerbockers, his coachmen and footmen had gold staves, and two fellows behind waved enormous chowries over his illustrious head. The Maharaja of Jodhpore's four horses pranced out of the station compound like a troop of nautch girls, jingling silver bangles being tied with red handkerchiefs [illegible] Some of the Chiefs had European coachmen; others had native coachmen dressed up in hat and top boots like an English "tigor;" while some boasted the most wretched equipages that ever mortals possessed. One Chief's turn-out caused great amusement. The carriage might have been the identical vehicle that conveyed Noah into the Ark; his horses were thin little yellow ponies, badly harnessed; but, nevertheless, although the Chief had no coachman, he had an outrider dressed in a green jacket and yellow breeches, who got off his horse to open the carriage door for his master, got on again with all the solemnity of a great man, gave his charges a good thump over the hind quarters with a stick, and then disappeared slowly out of the station compound, evidently conscious that he had made a considerable impression upon the spectators. Thanks to the patience and ingenuity of Major Henderson, all the Chiefs were finally disposed of in their respective vehicles, and in a few moments more the place was deserted by all but coolies and red-coated chaprassies who were looking after the Viceroy's baggage. The Viceroy and his suite had long ere this mounted their elephants, and the procession must have been well on its way meandering through the picturesque streets of Delhi before the last Chief had disappeared from the railway station. If the Viceroy's first arrival in this city can be accepted as a favourable augury, the subsequent proceedings promise to be splendidly successful.

THE PROCESSION.

Long before daylight, Camp and City were astir and there was such moving of troops as though we were on the eve of a great battle. An army moving into position, however, in the dark and with a hostile force in the neighbourhood, would not be likely to proclaim its whereabouts so unmistakably. The united din roused by the bands of the different regiments as they marched from their quarters was death to sleep, and even peaceful citizens who might have waked up comfortably two or three hours later to take their small part as on lookers in the day's proceedings were ousted from their slumbers and left shivering in the biting cold till the generous rays of the sun came forth and drove back inhospitable winter to admit a gleam of bright and glorious summer; the real meaning of all which is that either by choice or compulsion everyone in Camp or in the City was afoot at a very early hour and the great majority were engaged in active preparations for the event of the day. The printed programmes, which were issued during the morning, stated that the Viceroy would arrive by special train at the East India Company's terminus at two o'clock, would be received at the station by a limited number of high officials and the ruling Chiefs present at Delhi, and would make a detour of the City before proceeding to the Camp, which is situated about three miles away. No one except the before-mentioned dignitaries was to be admitted to the station, but accommodation was provided for other visitors to the Camp, including the Press, at the Jumma Musjid, round which the route of the procession passed. It was particularly requested that all would be in their places by one o'clock, and to effect that object it was necessary to leave the Camp immediately after breakfast, as the direct road was blocked and even through the outer lanes and by-ways progress was by no means easy. Occasionally, one of the long strings of camels constantly to be met with would wind themselves serpentwise over the whole width of the roadway; anon a huge elephant, exulting in his immense bulk and giant strength, complacently planted himself in the centre swaying his long trunk and blinking his bright little pig eyes, and resisted all persuasion, gentle or otherwise, of his *mahout* to move on until he took it into his mammoth head to compassionate [illegible] poor pigmies so completely at his mercy and went off of his own accord, and [illegible] now and then the queer little vehicles called "Lumley's Originals"—and which for their jolting power ought to be entitled the "Devil's Own"—that have been generously provided by a most considerately paternal Government for the use of the "Gentlemen of the Press," were obliged by the irrevocable and indisputable order of a police sepoy to stand aside while the carriage of some *chota* Raja, preceded and followed by half a dozen mummies on horseback, tricked out in dingy yellow, green, red, or blue uniforms whirled past, covering, and almost smothering, the unfortunate occupants of the humble "originals" with dust. It is an old saying that perseverance can accomplish anything, and by dint of a good deal of perseverance and the occasional use of strong language, it was possible to reach the City in course of time; but it was by no means a good thing to be in a hurry. The entire City was a scene of most picturesque confusion. The streets were literally crammed with marching regiments, European and native, horse and foot, cavalry, artillery and infantry, camels and elephants, prancing horses, and eager, excited men and women, in an apparently inextricable jumble. Everybody had dressed out himself and his belongings to the best of his ability and according to his own individual taste, and the *tout ensemble*, as seen from an elevated position above the heads of the crowd formed a sight which for lavish magnificence side by side with struggling poverty and abject squalor is very seldom witnessed. Many huge elephants were literally encased in cloth of gold and even trailed their gilded hangings in the dust as they forced a way among the crowd, carrying on their backs beautiful jewelled and gilt howdahs in which were seated black-bearded and moustachioed men clothed in purple and fine linen and often wearing in their turbans single gems worth thousands of rupees, and fiery high-bred horses also richly caparisoned and bestridden by gorgeously attired chieftains, reared and curvetted as if delighted with their proud trappings, jostling and almost treading under foot the meaner crowd who yet looked pleased and happy for the time, basking in the warm sunshine, and joyously participating in the gaiety around them. The procession was announced to pass round the Jumma Musjid and the long steps [illegible] and two sides of that [illegible], besides the large open space in front, were early occupied by expectant multitudes. The galleries in the interior were also thrown open to the public and every point from which a view could be obtained of the streets along which the procession was to pass was soon taken advantage of, some enterprising people even ascending the tall minars and peeping out from the openings high above the City whence the Moslems' call to prayer is uttered forth. Delhi has been an eventful City, and many a strange scene has been witnessed from the high roof of this ancient building, but none so pregnant with evidence of the power and prosperity of the country, and probably none so magnificent as that of to-day. The musjid itself, seen from the street below, must have presented a novel and interesting sight. The long and wide steps in front were crowded by natives of every caste with their picturesque turbans and dresses ever varying in form and colour, and from the extensive galleries shone the bright faces and gay ribbons of numerous European ladies, the brilliant uniforms of military officers, and the gorgeous and curious dresses of numerous native Chiefs. The principal Rajas were at the railway station, but a large number of less prominent stars were accomodated with seats in the lower gallery of the musjid. Among the strangers present were the Nepaulese and Siamese Ambassadors who have come here to attend the Imperial Assemblage. From the roof of the musjid, a grand view could be obtained of the City, with its flat-roofed houses and white domes and minarets peeping out here and there from among the rich dark green foliage of the every where plentiful trees, and the streets with their ever moving crowds of people, animals, and vehicles of many descriptions. Some of the turn-outs were unique, as for instance a large showy waggonette drawn by four camels, each with a red-coated and red-turbanned postboy mounted on its back, which came along wherever the road was clear for a space at a spanking trot and finally drew up at the musjid steps. The chief occupant was a fierce looking Rajput, with moustachios curled and twisted till the points mingled with the hair on his temples, who was accompanied by a lady in semi-European and semi-native costume and by half a dozen English ladies and gentlemen. Towards half-past one o'clock, the confusion began to subside and something like arrangement was observable, the carriage-ways in the streets being kept clear by long lines of soldiers on either side, and the spectators quietly taking possession of the best points for observation that they were able to [illegible]. In addition to the [illegible] single file of military, lining the streets, wherever an open space gave room by the roadside gaily dresses elephants, batteries of Horse Artillery, and Regiments of Native Cavalry were stationed. Punctually at two o'clock, the reverberating sound of the first gun of the Royal salute, fired from a battery stationed at the junction of the Kauripul and Queen's Roads, announced the arrival of the Viceregal, or Vice-Imperial, train at the railway station, and immediately Aides-de-Camp and other officers were seen galloping about in all directions, and the troopers and artillery men, who had previously been lolling about in the neighbourhood of their horses and guns leaped to their seats, and the infantry stood to attention to await the coming of the procession. Nearly a quarter of an hour later the first glimpse was caught through the trees of the bright swords of the leading Regiment of Hussars as they rounded the bend in the road from the Cashmere Gate at the corner of the King's Palace. The progress of the procession was very slow and nearly five minutes longer was occupied in traversing the front of the famous Palace, before Captain Dutton, followed by the band of the 11th Hussars, all mounted on white horses, showed clear of the trees and in the strip of straight road in front of the musjid. The long column of horsemen, riding four abreast, proceeded steadily till the head of the line was close to the Jumma Musjid and then a short halt was called, while another salute fired from a battery in the centre of the Lal Kila announced that His Excellency had reached that point. The distance was too great and the trees in front were too thick for a clear view to be obtained of that part of the procession, but a momentary gleam of a huge glittering body seen through the foliage at intervals was suggestive of the style and manner in which his Lordship had chosen to traverse the City and make his state entry into the Imperial Camp. The advance being sounded again, the Hussars moved forward and made way for the A/C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, followed in turn by the 3rd (Prince of Wales's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry. The Bombay corps, with their pretty light blue uniforms and soldierly appearance excited universal admiration. Before the whole of their line had passed another halt was called, and the signal repeated from point to point, ran right round the musjid to the head of the procession at the entrance to the Dariba. Next to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry came several Staff officers on horse-back, and following them were two elephants walking abreast, with pretty dark wood howdahs, bearing an Imperial Crown gilt on the front and side panels, in which were seated the four Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. A fanfaronade of trumpets sounded, and as the elephants moved aside there were disclosed Major Barnes, Chief Herald of the Imperial Assemblage, and his twelve trumpeters riding six abreast behind him. The biggest man in the Anglo-Indian Army was mounted on a large and powerful horse which yet appeared sensibly to feel the weight of his rider, whose ample spread of chest and width of shoulders give promise of the possession of magnificent lungs, in which quality his twelve trumpeters, judging from the blasts they blew, are also by no means deficient. The Herald wore a gorgeous gold embroidered loose fitting coat and velvet cap, and his twelve trumpeters were attired in scarlet jackets and black caps. The trumpeters immediately preceded a detachment of the Viceroy's Body Guard, and after the guard came an enormous elephant covered with splendid kinkob drapery and carrying a glittering silver and gold howdah richly chased and ornamented, with an Imperial Crown in gold on each panel and golden lions for arm-rests on either side. In the howdah were seated Lord and Lady Lytton, the former wearing plain morning dress with the ribbon and Order of the Star of India. In the after part of the howdah were two servants holding a gold bespangled umbrella over the heads of the distinguished occupants. As the party approached, the cause of the occasional delays in the progress of the procession became evident. The huge animal which with his passengers formed the centre of attraction was not to be urged to speed by any means, but rolled himself leisurely along in defiance of the wish of Viceroy and everybody else. This elephant is an animal with a history, being upwards of a hundred years old, and having had the honour of carrying every Viceroy of India since the time of Warren Hastings. He was followed by two elephants, who might from their size have been his children or younger brothers, in order according to age, and in the howdahs on their backs were seated the children who are to constitute the upholders in the next generation of the family and name of Lytton. Another detachment of the Viceroy's Body Guard came behind; then six elephants carrying the Viceregal Staff, preceding a couple of squadrons of the 10th Hussars; and next ten other elephants in double file bearing each two members of the Staffs of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governor of Bombay. Among this batch was an elephant with a bright blue trunk alongside another painted red. After these followed a number of military officers on horseback and another squadron of the 10th Hussars; and then came several members of the Viceregal Council, Judges of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Chas. Staveley, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and several native noblemen, Secretaries to Government, &c. carried in howdahs on the backs of forty elephants. A long line of native Cavalry and a Battery of Horse Artillery, and passed next the 15th Hussars brought the procession proper to a close. It was of such great length that its passage occupied upwards of an hour. The route to the Camp, after passing the Jumma Musjid, ran along the Dariba into Chandnee Chowk, through the Furrashporee Bazaar, the Circular Road, Hamilton Road, Grand Trunk Road, and over the Ridge road as far as the Flagstaff Tower, where the troops dispersed and the Viceregal party turned down the main road to their Camp, situated directly below that point. All along the road after leaving the City, the native chiefs attending the Camp were posted with their followers and formed a curious kind of avenue, through which the cortege passed. There were hundreds of elephants, camels, horses and horsemen most wonderfully accoutred, and armed in various ways, some with rusty spears, and others with old flintlock guns, while a few retainers of the more wealthy Chiefs carried discarded Government muskets and bayonets. Many wore old Infantry jackets, parti-coloured trousers, and ancient brass helmets, and some had uniforms of original design and brilliant colours, now yellow, now green, and now blue. While the procession was traversing the Ridge, one of the elephants in the line, either having his cup of joy filled and the consummation of his hopes reached at last, or perhaps, being suffocated in a fit of elephantine laughter at the ridiculous figures that he saw, quietly laid himself down and died. When the Viceroy reached the Flagstaff Tower, his standard was hoisted and a Royal salute was fired, which [illegible] a signal for the general dispersion of the procession and of the troops.

The following is the official programme of the procession :—

The Deputy Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. in charge of His Excellency's Camp.
The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.
A/C Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
The 3rd (Prince of Wales' Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

The Orderly Officer, Personal Escort.	The Brigade-Major Personal Escort.

The General Officer Commanding Personal Escort.

(*On Elephants.*)

Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*On Horseback.*)

The Chief Herald of the Imperial Assemblage.
Twelve Trumpeters (six abreast.)
The Body-Guard.

(*On Elephants.*)

THE VICEROY & LADY LYTTON.
The family of His Excellency the Viceroy.
Detachment of the Body-Guard.
Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy on six elephants.
Head-Quarters and 2 Squadrons of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(*On Horseback.*)

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.	The Officer Commanding the Station.

(*On Elephants.*)

The Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.	Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab.

The Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal.	Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal.

The Lieut.-Govr. of the North-West Provinces.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of the North-West Provinces.	Two Members of the Staff of the Lieut.-Govr. of the North-West Provinces.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.

Two Members of the Staff of the C.-in-C. in India.	Two Members of the Staff of the C.-in-C. in India.
Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.	Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

(*On Horseback.*)

Officers of the Head-Quarters Staff of the Army.
Officers of the Staff of the Force at Delhi.
One Squadron of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(*On Elephants.*)

Maj.-Genl. the Hon. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.	Chief Justice of the N. W. Provinces.
Col. the Hon. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B.	The Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.	The Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.
Puisne Judge of the High Court.	Puisne Judge of the High Court.
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.	Puisne Judge of the High Court.

Members of the Legislative Council, Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, Secretaries to Government, &c.
3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.
4th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.
F-F Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
15th (King's) Hussars.

24th December.

To-day (Sunday) His Excellency attended Divine Service held in a large tent in the Camp. To-morrow being Christmas day a general holiday will be observed, and on Tuesday the serious business of the Assemblage will commence. The official programme states that on the four following days, His Excellency will receive and return the visits of the ruling Chiefs assembled at Delhi. On Tuesday evening, (Dec. 26th) he will entertain the Members of his Council and the Government Secretaries at dinner, and will hold a levée at the Viceregal tents at 9 30 P. M. On Wednesday, (Dec. 27th) he will entertain the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub at dinner; on Thursday, (Dec. 28th) the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; on Friday, (Dec. 29th) the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces; and on Saturday, (Dec. 30th) the Commander-in-Chief in India. On Thursday (28th) and on Saturday (30th) evening receptions will be held. On Monday (January 1st) the Imperial title will be proclaimed, and in the evening His Excellency will entertain the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and other high officials at a State banquet. On Tuesday (January 2nd) Her Excellency will drive in State to the races at 2 P. M., and in the evening he will entertain the Governor of Bombay at dinner. On Wednesday (January 3rd) he will visit the games and athletic sports in the Camp; and in the evening he will entertain the Governor of Madras at dinner, and will afterwards hold a reception. On Thursday (January 4th) Her Excellency Lady Lytton will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors at the rifle matches and games, and in the evening His Excellency will see the display of fireworks from the Fort at 6 30 P. M. On Friday (January 5th) at 11 A. M. His Excellency will hold a review of all the troops assembled at Delhi, and will take his departure from Delhi in the evening at 10 P. M.

BOMBAY.

Italian Consul.—The Consul for Italy in this city Mr. Grondona, has proceeded to Delhi at the invitation of the Viceroy.

Vacation of the Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court at Bombay has closed for the Christmas holidays from the 25th inst. till the 4th January next, both days inclusive.

Meeting of the Town Council.—Owing to the Christmas holidays, the weekly meeting of the Town Council, which is held on Tuesdays, has been postponed until Saturday next.

The Murder at the Byculla Flats.—A detective policeman and one of the police of the E Division and two others have been sent to Poona in search of the man who called himself Abdool Rahimon, that was in company with the woman Fatmabee on the night previous to the discovery of the murder of that woman. The man Imaum Sabib who was also in the company of the murdered woman on that night and was since arrested, is still in custody of the police. He denies all any knowledge of the matter, and also totally denies having acquaintance with Fatmabee or her grandson, but he cannot account how he spent his time when the murder is alleged to have been committed.

A Soortee Address to the Queen.—We have received a neatly written letter from "Dajee Cullan," the Secretary of the "Dhurrum Friend's Boodh Baithuck," requesting us on behalf of himself and his fellows of the "Soortee Mayawunsee caste," to ask their masters to grant them permission to attend their temple on the evening of the 1st proximo, for the purpose of offering up special prayers for Her Majesty the Empress of India. Our Soortee "boys" belong to one of the most loyal castes in India, and we think the boon they seek will recommend itself to such of our readers as are blessed with the attendance of "Soortee boys."

A Suspicious Death.—The body of the Hindoo which was found floating in the harbour abreast of Fort George on Tuesday morning last, upon enquiry by the detective police, has been identified as that of the brother of Urgovindas Khandass, by name Muthooradass Khandass. Deceased was a dealer in sandal-wood and lived at Pydownee. On the day previous to his body being found in the harbour, deceased left his residence to go to the Fort in order to recover some money that was due him, and since then he has not been seen by his brother alive; three Hindoos in whose company deceased was seen were taken up by the police. They all deny having seen deceased on that day. Nothing further has been discovered to show how the deceased came by his death. Further inquiries by the detective police are in progress.

A Prize Cricket Match.—On Monday last a prize cricket match was played between the Elphinstone College and Bombay Proprietory School Cricket Clubs on the Esplanade, which resulted in the success of the former by five wickets and four runs. On the following day another match was played between the eleven of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School and that of the Fort High School, which resulted in the success of the former by a wicket and one run only. Mr. C. N. Cama then gave purses, bats and balls to the winning parties with a few words of encouragement. Cheers were given for the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, the donor of the prizes, as well as for Mr. C. N. Cama and Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Bombay Gymnasium for the excellent arrangements they had made for the occasion.

The Sirdars of the Deccan.—The Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan has issued invitations to a Durbar, which he is to "have the honour of holding" at the Council Hall, Poona, at 4 30 P. M. on Monday, the 1st of January 1877, in celebration of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The invitations are issued in English with Mahrattee translation.—*Deccan Herald*

Our Weather.—Our climate at present is all that could be desired; very cool and very bracing, except for a short time during the day, and even then it is not very hot. The Churches were very well attended on Christmas day; the day was so cool that people were able to walk to the Churches at eleven o'clock. Of course, there was a great deal of merry making in the evening and meetings of friends in social gaiety; but the station was very quiet. H. M.'s 2nd Queen's is a well behaved regiment, and the number of temperance men in the regiment told upon the orderly observance of Christmas day.—*Id.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 24th November, giving it as his opinion that the sanctioned entrance to the Prince's Dock—viz.: 60 feet is too narrow, and recommending that it be increased to at least 70 feet. He states that the entrances to most of the docks recently constructed in England are of greater width than 60 feet, and he mentions instances.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 27th November, stating, on the other hand, that since the screw has superseded the paddle for ocean steamers, the width of the ships has decreased, and that it has of late years been considered ample to make the entrance of first class commercial docks 60 feet wide. He also gives instances, and states that local reasons, unconnected with the beam of vessels, have, in some cases, caused a greater width than 60 feet to be determined upon.

Read report by Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 1st December, stating that the beam of a vessel is not the only thing to be considered, and that because of the wind and swell prevailing during the monsoon he considers that the Dock entrance should be not less than 70 feet.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 17th December, reporting the extra cost of the work to be Rs 49,434 exclusive of the extra cost of maintenance which wider gates would entail and exclusive of the loss of quayage which the widening to 70 feet would cause.

Read proceedings of the Dock Committee, dated 19th December, Messrs. LeMesurier, Kittredge, and Mathew, Captain Henry and Colonel Hancock were against any change in the sanctioned width of the entrance being made, while Colonel Baker voted for a change, and Captain Robinson did not vote.

Resolution.—The Trustees accept the opinion of the Dock Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th December, recommending that no import fee be charged on goods for transhipment, landed in order to prevent risk from lying out in boats waiting until the vessels are ready in which goods are to be shipped, and also on goods which have been shipped from Trustees' wharfs and have paid export fees, but which are relanded for re-packing or re-pressing because of accidental injury sustained while being shipped. He recommends that such goods should only pay export fees, but that rent for ground occupied and other extra charges should be levied as usual.

Read resolution of the Bunders Committee. They recommend that half import and export fees be charged on goods landed for transhipment or re-packing.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Bunders Committee is concurred in.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th December, recommending for sanction of an application by Mahomed Hoossein bin Abdool Cadir for the lease of 216 6-9 sqr. yds. of land on Elphinstone Estate for 20 years at a rent of Re. 1 per sqr. yd. per annum for first 20 years and Re. 1½ per sqr. yd. per annum for remaining 30 years.

The Land Committee recommend that the offer be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th December, forwarding an application from Essoofally Peerbhoy, to have the lease of 180 5-9 sqr. yds. of land on Elphinstone Estate which has been agreed to be granted to him transferred to Khojah Dewjeebhoy Rowjee, and recommending that the lease be transferred as requested.

Resolution.—Agreed to.

The following were amongst papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 19TH DECEMBER

15 Vessels piloted into harbour.
19 ,, ,, out of ,,
1 ,, transported.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	.609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·4
General Direction of wind	NE, NNE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	250

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills Bruges, Belgium.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

(*Times.*)

At a time when the nations of Europe are watching each other with deadly purpose and anxiously counting the strength of possible enemies or allies, our readers may perhaps be glad to have an account of foreign armies. We propose, therefore, to present them with a popular account of the various military organizations, and we shall endeavour to use language which will be comprehensible to all who are in the habit of reading the daily papers. The majority of Englishmen cannot be said to know truly what an army is, and we must therefore take leave to begin with a few explanations and definitions.

If "the Army" of a certain country be spoken of, the expression means the whole military forces of that country, including the non-combatants necessary for keeping the battalions, batteries, or squadrons in the field. In time of war there may be several armies in the field belonging to the same country, and in that case each one is obliged to have its proper proportion of Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, and Engineers, together with medical men to ward off sickness, and place wounded soldiers in condition to fight again as soon as possible, chaplains to cure souls, trained men to manage railroads, telegraphs, &c., and an immense number of horsed carriages perpetually in motion with the sole object of feeding the troops, or transporting useless men to the rear and bringing useful ones to supply their place. All these and many minor bodies of men are necessary to constitute an army in the modern sense of the word. But it is further necessary to divide an army into convenient parts, nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. If a General commanding an army wished to detach a sixth, or a quarter, or any proportion of his force for a particular purpose, and could not do so without first giving attention to the organization of that part, much time would be lost; and the head that ought to be calculating great strategical or tactical movements must be turned to irritating detail work. Such portions are therefore organized in time of peace, and are, for the most part, called Army Corps. An Army Corps should be a miniature army, having within itself all the elements necessary for independent action. Some nations, as we shall presently see, have their Army Corps always told off and completely organized in time of peace, others keep the organization a secret and only form the Army Corps when mobilization is ordered. But a further sub-division is necessary, and the Army Corps contains other minor organizations, called Divisions and Brigades. A Division is usually the lowest force, containing Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, as well as a certain amount of transport for ammunition, food, and medical purposes. This has, as a rule, two or three Brigades of Infantry, a few Squadrons of Cavalry, and a fair proportion of Artillery and Engineers, with the other Services in sufficient proportion for daily needs. But, if a Division is detached to some distance for independent work, it requires a certain additional force of the subsidiary branches, in order to render it quite self-supporting. This is supplied to it from the Corps. Exactly in proportion to the amount and good organization of the subsidiary Services is the power of an army to move rapidly and to hold tenaciously any ground it may win. For example, in the late Carlist war the victorious forces of the Madrid Government were often stopped at a critical moment by sheer want of provisions, and it is probable that the Turkish army has been hampered by the same difficulty, for an army ill-provided with commissariat arrangements soon eats up the food in the immediate neighbourhood, and must then either starve or scatter to seek subsistence. Either course will prevent its acting against the enemy. But a modern army has yet further complications. Sometimes its troops have to be sent by railway, and it is always more or less dependent on railways for reinforcements, for food and ammunition, and for the power of sending its wounded away from the front. There must, therefore, be special branches charged with construction or renewal of lines and superintendence of those at work. Telegraphs, again, are now universally employed in war. Therefore, men accustomed to make repair, and use them must form part of any organized force. Then, to supply the men with wholesome food, it is not sufficient to give them grain. They must have bread, and that bread must be made and baked, so travelling bakeries are usually attached to an army. We see, therefore, that modern war is conducted by a combination of men whose trade is fighting, supported and kept in working order by a large number of other men, whose trades are various, but equally necessary for the work of war.

Thus, we have—first, an army composed of any number of Army Corps; second, an Army Corps composed of two or three Divisions, possibly more, with additional Artillery, Engineers, and subsidiary branches, which form a sort of reserve, working regularly with the Corps, but capable of being detached in any required proportions to supplement a Division. Next we have the division of the three arms, almost, but not quite, self-supporting; and, lastly, the Brigade composed of a certain number of Infantry battalions. The commander of a Brigade is usually of the lowest rank of general officer, sometimes even a colonel. The command of a Division is a higher post suitable to higher rank, while the command of an Army Corps comes next to that of an army. But there is yet higher distinction—the command of all the forces of the nation in the field. In most cases this is reserved for Royalty. Kings or Emperors frequently accompany their armies to the field even in modern times, but, as strategical science does not come by Divine right, and there is no royal road to the knowledge of tactics, the Royal Commander-in-Chief is usually accompanied by the best General in the kingdom, who, under one name or other, virtually directs the war, just as the Minister directs the political policy in the name of the Sovereign. Von. Moltke was Chief of the Staff nominally during the late Franco-German war, yet to his abilities the success of the strategical dispositions is rightly ascribed. Similarly each Army Corps has its Chief of the Staff, or Staff Officer, under one title or another, who often does the work for which his General reaps the credit. The Staff is a most important one during war. It acts as the brain of the machine. Every moment ordered must have been worked out previously by the Staff who are responsible that the various orders are in harmony and suitable for the necessity of the case. All information as to the movements of the enemy comes to them, and all reports as to the condition of their own troops are sent to the Staff Officers. A General with an ill-trained or careless Staff would be helpless. He could not be sure that any movement he wished to make with his troops would be carried out.

So far we have spoken of a military force as existing, but it can only exist by a constant supply of men. Without going into old forms [illegible] there are two methods now existing for obtaining recruits, each method being subject to various modifications in different countries. They are the voluntary and involuntary. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages. By voluntary recruiting a small army is obtained which can be used with absolute certainty against any foe to the country. If the men have enlisted for general service they may be sent anywhere; and though apparently expensive, because the actual cost of each man appears on the Estimates, it causes the least possible drain on the resources of the country and no derangement of trade. The men represent for the most part a class which would be more or less idle if not made into soldiers, while all directors and managers of labour and all the better educated classes remain untouched, or touched only in the persons of a few rather reckless members. The uneducated youth who enlists in the English Army, for instance, can be taught to read and write, trained to habits of obedience and punctuality, and sent home at last a better citizen than he was before he joined the ranks. Again, only the voluntary soldier in civilized countries can be kept in the active army long enough to become a veteran, and non-commissioned officers are more easily found and better trained. The officers of a voluntary army are not likely to become an arrogant military caste, and a Minister of War has to take care that the soldier is well treated, or he will soon be at a loss for recruits.

On the other hand, involuntary service provides any number of trained soldiers that may be required, and tends to bring together under the influence of military discipline and all the sentiments carefully fostered in armies various populations which might otherwise remain wholly barbarous, and perhaps disaffected to the Government.

There are at present at work in Russia two different systems. The old one was in use up to 1874; the new one is not yet, and will not for a long time be in working order. Both systems are complicated, and we must endeavour to avoid confusing the reader with too many details. Let us begin with the old system. Though we have marked the division between the two systems in force by the year 1874, the reform, or re-organization, was projected several years back, and to prepare for it many changes had been made. The Russian soldier was always a conscript, but before the reign of the present Emperor he was generally a conscript for the term of his working life. By degrees modifications were made. Service was reduced step by step as to its duration, therefore to keep up the same number of men in the ranks more recruits had to be taken, in proportion to the reduction in length of service. At last, in 1870, under the administration of the very clever and liberal-minded Minister of War, General Milutine, the principle of general service prevailing in Germany was adopted, except for the Cossacks, a force more or less irregular and very tenacious of its privileges.

Up to the beginning of the year 1874 the military forces of Russia were divided into three distinct parts:—1. The Regular Army; 2. The Irregular Army; 3d. The Imperial Militia, or General Levy.

The Regular Army was further divided into:—A. The Field Troops, or Active Army; B. The Reserve Troops; C. The Sedentary, or Local Troops.

(*a*). The Field Troops, or Active Army, consisted of 188 regiments of infantry, 32 battalions of rifles, and 48 frontier battalions, 56 regiments of cavalry, 310 batteries of artillery, 3 of which were mountain artillery and 47 mitrailleuse batteries, 11 battalions of sappers, 6 half-battalions of pontoniers (or bridge equipage), 6 parks of military telegraphs, 28 half-parks of field artillery (doubled in time of war), 7 half-parks of horse artillery, 2 parks of siege artillery, and 47 divisional ambulances.

(*b*). The Reserve Troops.—These we find variously estimated by different general staffs; the latest gives one *cadre* per regiment of infantry, 56 squadrons of cavalry, seven batteries of artillery, and four battalions of sappers.

(*c*). The Sedentary, or Local Troops.—These consisted of fortress troops, including 25 battalions of infantry, 59 companies of artillery, increased to 91 on a war footing; troops for interior duty, including 72 Government battalions and about 600 district detachments which were charged with stappen duties, the maintenance of order, &c.; troops of instruction, including one battalion, one squadron, two batteries, and one company of electricians.

Let us now glance at that extraordinary and peculiarly Russian force—the Cossacks, or Irregular troops. These wild horsemen—for though there are some Cossack Infantry they are quite subordinate in interest to the great force of Cavalry—possess certain privileges which they hold by tenure of military service. With the exception of an insignificant portion, they provide their own equipment for war. They have not been subjected to the ordinary military organization of the Empire, nor obliged to fight in other than their old wild way. They have even a different system of outpost duty from that of the regular troops. Their dress is different, they ride horses which would almost be called ponies in England, and are but little dependent on supplies carried by trains labouring in the rear of the army. Unencumbered by baggage, unless it be the spoils taken from the enemy, and going home to their savage wives and children, they can march almost incredible distances, hang round the front, flanks, and rear of an enemy's army like flies buzzing about the head of a trotting horse. They can intercept convoys and keep troops guarding the communications of an army always on the alert. Woe betide the stragglers of an army which invades Russian territory! The Cossacks are of various tribes and cannot all be sent away from their homes even in war. Those of the Caucasus were used against the Circassians, and frequently mating themselves with stolen beauties who seem equally at home in a Sultan's harem or a Cossack's hut, produced by far the handsomest race in Russia. In 1812 14 these strange horsemen formed a chain of posts from the Seine to the Don to carry off systematically works of art and other booty from Paris. Their horses are as intelligent as dogs. Their pace is the gallop, and they will go on for many miles over rough country with noses lowered almost to the ground, picking their way like packs of hounds; or they will remain perfectly quiet while their masters stand erect on the saddle to survey the surrounding country. If our Heavy Cavalry are called big men on big horses, the Cossacks are essentially little, but strong men on little horses. But where the horse of a Scots Grey or Inniskilling would starve, the Cossack pony flourishes. Of little use for a charge, they are wonderful as light cavalry, and obey orders with submission and alacrity. Only they will execute the commands in their own way, and we have previously remarked that reports of resistance to the imposition of a new law of service have reached this country.

They are divided into several tribes, the Cossacks of the Don, who alone are liable to general service everywhere, the Kuban Cossacks, the Cossacks of the Terek, the Astrakan Cossacks, the Orenburg Cossacks, the Cossacks of the Ural and of Siberia, the Siemiryechensk and Transbaikal Cossacks, and the Cossacks of the Amur. The Cossacks of the Don, the Kuban Cossacks, the Ural Cossacks, and the Cossacks of the Terek furnish detachments for the guard of the Czar, and have a certain proportion always ready for service in time of peace; the rest are only available in war, and then only for local and frontier defence. Among irregular troops must be included a Militia of about 5,000 men formed in the Provinces of the Caucasus, who also furnish three squadrons for the Czar's guard.

The Cossacks are all formed in *polks* or regiments, and each *polk* is divided into different numbers of *sotnias* or hundreds, usually either six or four. Since the greatest interest attaches to the Cossacks of the Don, we will pay particular attention to them.

The Cossacks of the Don include the Regiment of Cossacks of the Guard, and the Ataman Regiment of the Guard, which together number about 2,320 men and very nearly the same number of horses, and are each formed in six squadrons; the Hereditary Grand Duke Regiment, which has also six squadrons; besides 64 *polks* of Don Cossacks having six *sotnias* each numbering each 924 men and 894 horses when mobilized; and an Instruction *polk*. They have their own Artillery, which consists of one horse battery of the Guard and 13 field batteries, numbered from 1 to 13. The horse battery of the Guard has four guns in peace, but when ready for war has 12 guns, and is divided in two half batteries for the field and one half battery for reserve. Nor are the ordinary field batteries of the Don Cossacks complete in peace. They have only two guns till they are called out for war when they receive the rest of their guns and equipments from store at Kiev, being made up to eight guns per battery, with their ammunition waggons and stores. But it must not be supposed that the 64 sotnias of Don Cossacks, or even the Guard, are continually in state of readiness for war. About a third only are employed in England and in the districts of Warsaw, Vilna, Odessa, and Kiev. At St. Petersburg there are only a division from each Guard regiment and one half battery of the Guard. The remainder are at home on furlough ready to take their turn of duty. When war comes not the 64 *polks* only can be called out and mobilized, the whole of the *polks* are ordered to the war, and such men as are not carried to fight in the ranks are yet armed and considered available at least for home defence, because every Don Cossack is liable to do military duty at any time. This seems a severe tax on their time and lives, yet they bear it cheerfully as an ancient custom, though they object to the modern form of general service. Their dress is a tunic, loose baggy trousers, a cloak, and a sheepskin cap. Other Cossacks have fur caps. The arms of the Don Cossacks and several other tribes consist of pikes, Circassian swords, and rifled carbines. Curiously enough, only the Cossacks of the Guard wear spurs, but, perhaps, they would find it difficult to use them, for they have a peculiar seat on horseback with their legs tucked up very [illegible] the Cavalry [illegible] and are armed with Circassian sword and [illegible]. The sword is worn in the belt. The horse equipments consist of blankets, wooden saddle-tree, horse-rug, *chabraque*, two leathern wallets, and a forage rope. The Ural Cossacks of the Guard indulge in the luxury of a valise. The usual regimental train of most nations is represented among the Cossacks by only one waggon per regiment, but a pack animal is allowed for every 10 men in war, and we are much mistaken if it is not sometimes pretty well laden with booty.

It would hardly repay the trouble of the reader if we were to enter into a description of the rest of these wild feudal soldiers, especially because they do not appear in war, though their watch over the home country frees forces which would otherwise have to do duty in districts or garrisons. The main point to be remembered is that on the outbreak of the war Russia can always flood an enemy's country with almost savage horsemen, who have none of the mild traditions of civilized warfare, and would act according to their untamed nature. They could never stand against moderately good regular Cavalry; but they can move so far and so fast, galloping over slippery stony paths, appearing and disappearing without any sense of shame at retreating, that they would be as unmanageable by regular Cavalry as little boys are by a policeman. If England were ever in collision with Russia, the best answer to the Cossacks could be given by bringing over some of the corresponding Cavalry which exists under her hand or that of her great feudatories in India. The Turkomans, also from Central Asia, are horsemen of much the same character. It is impossible to give the exact strength of the Don Cossacks for war, since it is governed, not by any special organization, but by the number of men who can actually be taken. During the Crimean War 84 *polks* were called out, and if we take the strength of a *polk* at 900 men, this would give more than 75,000 men, besides the regular Cavalry. We do not know the actual state of the controversy as to change of organization, but it is probable that the arrangements which prevailed up to quite lately would hardly be overthrown on the eve of a campaign. What there is of Cossack Infantry belongs to tribes which do not march with the field army in time of war, and they have no special reputation.

THE BEET-ROOT INDUSTRY OF FRANCE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Two centuries ago tea was scarcely known in Europe and sugar was a rare luxury of the rich. Even at the beginning of the present century the use of these two necessaries of life, as we are now accustomed to consider them, was confined almost exclusively to the upper and middle classes. Moreover, within the memory of some still living amongst us, there was only one kind of sugar known—that derived from the sugar-cane—and we drew our whole supplies from distant countries, chiefly from the West Indian colonies and the Far East. The first change in this state of things was brought about by a cause which we usually think of as productive of nothing but evil—war; and through the instrumentality of a blind and desperate policy. In the great struggle against the First Napoleon we were masters of the sea, while he was long the master of the land. We endeavoured, therefore, to avail ourselves of our maritime superiority to exhaust his resources, and we instituted the Continental blockade. He retaliated by the famous Berlin Decrees, and the attempt to ruin one another in this way was steadily pursued by the two countries. France, however, undoubtedly suffered the more severely from the contest. We had all the world outside Europe, [illegible] fear of Napoleon did not outweigh all other sentiments, we had also the interests of the populations on our side. But France was able to obtain the foreign supplies of which she stood in need only by smuggling. In consequence, the price of sugar and other articles of the same kind almost reached famine rates. Napoleon set about remedying the injury, and the cultivation of beet-root as a source of sugar was encouraged in every method by his Government. The fall of Napoleon and the consequent opening up of the whole Continent to British trade retarded the growth of the new industry. Still Napoleon's policy was pursued by the Government that succeeded him. Among other modes of protection, beet-root sugar was exempted from all taxation, while a heavy duty was imposed upon foreign sugar. By this means the indigenous manufacture was fostered; and consequently we find that in 1832 about 9,000 tons of sugar were manufactured in France, which was about one seventh of the total consumption of the country. After this period a new cause came into play, which gave an extraordinary impetus to the beet-root industry. The long agitation against slavery in this country triumphed, and negro emancipation was accomplished in the West Indies. The first result, as our readers are aware, was the disorganization of the West Indian labour market. And France took advantage so promptly of the opportunity that in 1842 her production of indigenous sugar had risen to 35,000 tons. It was an almost fourfold increase in ten years, and was very nearly one-third of the whole consumption, instead of one-seventh, as it had been in 1832. From this time the industry prospered so rapidly that a duty, less indeed than that on foreign sugar, but still of appreciable amount, was imposed on the beet-root product; and in 1847 that duty was made equal to the foreign duty. Still the industry attained greater proportions. In 1862 the home production somewhat exceeded the foreign imports. And in 1871 it was four times greater. Since then the home production has still further increased, until the foreign imports, compared with it, are but a small fraction. Last year, in fact, the home production exceeded 440,000 tons, nearly twice the amount of 1871. During 1874 and 1875 the wholesale price of sugar at Paris averaged 140 francs per 100 kilogrammes. At that rate the home production last year amounted in value to over 25,000,000*l.* sterling. Thus in less than seventy years an industry has been created which is worth this enormous annual sum to France. In the meantime Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium followed the example of France. And the total production of beet-root sugar in Europe is now estimated considerably to exceed one million of tons.

This brief sketch of the rise of the beet-root industry in Europe is of interest for other reasons than because it illustrates in a very striking way the influence of national and international politics upon the development of material resources. It also shows how industrial growth in one country favours industrial growth in others. While the beet-root cultivation was extending upon the Continent, the organization of industry was undergoing a complete revolution. The old system of manufacturing on a small scale in the houses of the workpeople or in petty workshops was everywhere being replaced by manufacturing in vast factories, and in consequence the population in the more advanced countries largely increased in the towns. In our own country this revolution first set in, and has been carried further than elsewhere. But it is evident that this change in the mode of life necessitated a change of diet; especially, it created a need for a new beverage to take the place of milk. Under the old system the spinner and the weaver might hold little patches of land, and might keep their own cows or otherwise procure themselves milk. But when spinning and weaving came to be done in great factories, and when all other important industries were organized on the same great scale, it is evident that a full supply of milk was out of the question. To furnish milk to the great towns of England in the proportion in which it is consumed in purely agricultural communities would probably not be done even if the whole soil of England were given up to dairyfarming. And if it could be done, there could be no room left for crops of any kind, nor should we be able to grow any meat. There was need, then, for some beverage to take the place of milk, with some nutritious qualities, and yet not intoxicating like beer. The need was supplied by tea coffee, and cocoa. But these would not have availed had sugar not become both plentiful and cheap. Although, therefore, the causes we have traced above were those which enabled beet-root sugar to supersede in a great measure in the markets of Europe that extracted from the cane, the real cause of the extraordinary production of sugar of all kinds was the unprecedented growth of material prosperity and extension of trade which the present century has witnessed. The growth of prosperity gave the working-classes in our great towns the means of purchasing comforts which they had never before enjoyed. And the course of events we have described put it in the power of France and other countries of Europe to produce sugar cheaply and in extraordinary abundance. Thus the two sets of causes acted and reacted on one another. In 1869, when Mr. Lowe first proposed the reduction of the sugar duties, he grounded his proposal on the fact that sugar even then was the solace of all classes and both sexes from the earliest infancy to tottering old age. And the quick reduction and final repeal of the duties have stimulated still further the universal consumption. Between 1869 and 1875, in fact, the consumption per head of the population in the United Kingdom has increased from 42 lbs. to 62 lbs. per annum; that is to say, the consumption is now nearly a pound and a quarter per week, and the value of the sugar imported last year exceeded 21,598,000*l.*

The importance of the sugar crop of France, not to herself only, but also to us, will now be apparent. Of its importance to France the figures we have given above are sufficiently eloquent, and as to its importance to us we need only add to what we have already said, that last year the sugar we imported was equal in value to two-thirds of the wheat we imported, so universal an article of consumption has it now become. But the French crop this year is said to have failed. It is impossible thus early to judge how much exaggeration there may be in the reports of failure. It is commonly alleged that the out-turn will not exceed 250,000 tons, against 440,000 tons last year; but the truth will probably not be so bad. However there is no doubt that the crop is a very short one. It is also said that the crops in other European countries are deficient, although we have seen the statement contradicted. And, lastly, the sugar-cane crop in the United States appears to be short. The cultivation in the United States has been decreasing ever since the Civil War. The crop is therefore of no very great importance. But the American consumption at the same time has been rapidly increasing, and this year the demand has been abnormally great. The American purchases in our market are indeed among the causes of the present perturbation. The result of this combination of adverse circumstances is that the wholesale prices have risen within the last two months from twenty to thirty per cent. It is quite possible that a large part of the rise may be due to speculation, and that the failure is not so great as to justify so extraordinary an advance. But it is also possible that even a greater rise may take place and be maintained. Even at the present level, if we import the same quantity as last year, our supply will cost us 5,000,000*l.* more. Of course it may be that the enhanced price will check consumption. If it does not, it will diminish the sum which the lower section of the working-classes will have to lay out on other articles. In any case, it will be felt by them in a diminution of comforts. As for France, the failure cannot but tell heavily on the peasantry; coming, too, at a time when the *phylloxera* is committing such ravages, it will be doubly trying to the country. And it will seriously affect the revenue, the duty upon sugar contributing a very considerable amount. That duty was increased in three successive years since the war; and it is a curious circumstance, which deserves to be noted here as completing our historical sketch of the beet-root industry, and showing once more in what unexpected ways legislation affects trade, that these increases of taxation actually stimulated the cultivation of beet-root. On exportation a drawback is allowed, and this drawback is so calculated that the exporter gets more than the duty he had paid. The drawback is thus in reality a premium on exportation, and as such it has acted, stimulating so greatly the exportation to this country that our own refiners and the colonial growers complain that they are being ruined.

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BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY PURCHASE

for

XMAS PRESENTS,

to find the best taste, novelty and description

see at

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.'S,

6, HUMMUM STREET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
,, ,, with Roll Presser.
,, ,, with combination Presser.
} For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

AMUSING AND SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES FOR

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR

EMBRACING

Original Puzzles, New Games, Extraordinary Conjuring Tricks, and Special Novelties.

JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE.—It is mounted on a lacquered metal stand and forms a very amusing addition to the drawing-room. Rs. 15.

THE GOBLET OF CAGLOSTRO.—A most surprising feat of legerdemain. Rs. 2-8.

FAIRY FLOWERS FROM JAPAN.—"They create the greatest astonishment and perplexity."—*Standard.* Twenty in a box. Price, per box, As. 12.

THE ENCHANTED BOTTLES.—A very amusing trick by means of which a child can puzzle the most astute. Re. 1.

THE NAME OF MYSTERY.—Reveals any person's name thought of. Is profoundly subtle in principle, but perfectly simple in operation. Any person, by following the brief directions given, is enabled immediately to determine any name secretly selected. Price of the pack of 52 cards in case, Rs. 2-8.

THE PRAIRIE BIRD.—Mocks all the Feathered Tribe. Price, As. 8.

JAPANESE FIRE STARS FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.—Coruscate in the beautiful form of snow crystals, 24 in a box. Price per box. As. 12.

PRINCE RUPERT'S DROPS.—The "amusement of the children and the puzzle of philosophers"—LORD MACAULAY. In boxes. Price, each box As. 12

GALVANIC OR MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.—Specially constructed and adapted for the cure or the alleviation of all kinds of complaints and nervous diseases. A pamphlet is given with each machine, with special instruction how to proceed in each case. Rs. 45.

PARLOUR TELEGRAPH.—Complete Apparatus, comprising Single Needle Instrument, Battery, Connecting Wires, and Instructions, in a box. Small size, Rs. 3 and 1-8. Ditto ditto. Large size, Rs. 5.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS FOR JUVENILES.—A Series of instructive and amusing Magnetic Experiments, easily performed, without the slightest danger. Price, per box, Re. 1.

THE NEW TRIPLE ILLUMINATORS.—Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald. Non-explosive and free from danger. These extraordinary vivid chemical colours, combined with Magnetism, are adapted either for indoor or outdoor use, and form some of the most brilliant effects in combustion ever produced. Price, per set of three boxes, Re. 1-8.

THE VANISHING COIN.—An astonishing deception, conveying the impression of the passage of a piece of money through a solid substance. As. 12.

THE ROD OF THE MAGI.—With which a series of the most extraordinary experiments may be performed, the rod being suspended in any position without visible means. Re. 1-8.

A MECHANICAL MARVEL; OR GRAVITATION DEFIED.—A solid body, without impetus, gently ascends an inclined plane, to the astonishment of all who witness it. Re. 1-12.

ANGLING MADE EASY.—A most diverting pastime. The efforts of the angler to land the fish when hooked creates roars of merriment. Price, including several varieties of fish, [illegible]

THE NEW GEOMETRIC BUBBLE.—An entire novelty, forming compound geometrical figures of the most exquisite beauty. Re. 1-12.

THE PORTFOLIO BEWITCHED.—A highly amusing and most perplexing novelty. The instantaneous disappearance of the two pictures from their frame, and mysterious reappearance in a closed envelope, excites the utmost amazement. Rs. 2.

PLAN CHETTE.—An instrument which affords a fascinating interest. Two persons placing their hands upon it, and asking it a question, it will generally, after a little time, write an answer—both the operators being quite unconscious of, in any way, influencing its movements. This effect is by spiritualists attributed to the influence of attendant spirits; by others it is supposed to be accomplished by what is called Psychic Force—a force which science has not yet explained, but which is now undergoing investigation by some of the leading scientific men of the day. Price, complete in box, with full instructions, Rs. 4-0.

ACROBATS.—Performs the most wonderful evolution. R. 15.

CRANDALL'S ACROBATS—Rs. 6-4.

THE PATENT CROMOSCOPE.—A novel Optical Instrument, presenting beautiful combinations of colour and form in harmonious motion with a variety of original designs specially produced for this Instrument. Price, in case, Rs. 5.

THE CABINET OF MYSTERY.—The changes effected in this wonderful cabinet are something marvellous, and have never before been approached; restoring instantaneously to its original form a card selected from the pack that has been torn into many pieces. Rs. 4.

"HERE'S SUCH A COIL;" OR RELEASE ME IF YOU CAN.—With which a child can perplex the most sagacious As. 6.

THE WIZARD'S WONDERFUL CABINET.—Everlasting Fun. Ten different Tricks. Re. 1.

BOX OF ROUND CARD GAMES.—Containing Five Quartette and other good games, to suit all ages, times and seasons Price Rs. 4-0.

THE GREAT BUTTERFLY TRICK.—Performed by Miss Anderson. As. 12.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PUZZLE.—The entertainment derivable from this ingenious puzzle is very great, the problem to solve being how to take 1 from 13 and leave 3. A solution is enclosed in a separate envelope. Price Re 1-8.

THE MAGIC TABLET; OF, WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO TO?—(Registered)—An excellent little trick, and very puzzling. Can be performed by any one with the most perfect ease. Accompanied by simple directions. Re 1.

THE ASTROSCOPE.—By the aid of this simple but ingenious, instrument, a practical knowledge of the planetary system may be conveyed to the young in a manner both impressive and amusing. An accurate description of each heavenly body is given in a separate form, which can be read whilst each particular planet is under view. Rs. 2.

THE MONTEZUMA PUZZLE.—A marvel of ingenuity. The most interesting and perplexing puzzle ever produced. Will afford agreeable amusement for hours. Re. 1-4.

THE RING AND BIT PUZZLE.—A new and ingenious puzzle of a protean and geometrical character. It consists of a ring of metal suspended upon a looped bit which again is linked with other bits and loops of metal. The puzzle is to take off the ring and then to replace it. As. 12.

THE PURSE OF PURSES. "Who can get it out." Re. 1.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE OR ZOETROPE.—With card slips of subjects. Rs. 12.

THE KALLISTOCHROME TOP.—Amazing combination of Colours. Rs. 4.

THE CHAMPION SCULLER.—This very ingenious and amusing toy, consists of a small boat, 11 inches long, in which is seated the figure of a man holding in each hand an oar or scull. Within the boat is some simple clock-work, and this being set in motion by winding, the little boatman rows with all the skill of an accomplished oarsman. Rs. 8-0.

[illegible]

THE STAR OF MYSTIC FIRE.—An entirely novel and highly amusing invention, the mysterious combustion of the little Star exciting great wonder in the exhibition. It also forms an elegant Disseminator of Perfume and a perfect Disinfector and will be equally welcome in the Nursery, the Drawing Room, or the Sick Chamber, with two choice varieties of Perfume Spirit, especially prepared for use in the apparatus. Rs. 10.

SIAMESE LINKS.—Release us if you can. As. 8.

MAGIC PSYCHO CIGAR LIGHT BOX. Rs. 1-8.

THE ROYAL PANOPTISCOPE.—Must be seen to be believed. As. 8.

DIVINING CARDS.—With Photographic Portraits. Rs. 4.

THE CHINESE SQUARE PUZZLE. Re. 1-4.

THE CROSS PUZZLE. Re. 1-4.

BOXES OF CONJURING TRICKS.—In great variety—No. 1 Rs. 5; No. 2, Rs. 8; No. 3, Rs. 12; No. 4, Rs. 16.

RINKING SKATES.

Strongly and lightly made of brass, with three Boxwood wheels and one India-rubber wheel. The Skates are noiseless and they work as easily on any smooth surface, such as a boarded or Chunam floor, as ordinary skates on ice. Their usefulness is also increased by the hind wheel being made of india-rubber, which at the wearer's option, acts like a brake, to check the speed almost instantaneously when a collision is likely. All manner of devices can be performed on these Skates without the risk of ignominious falls, and the elegant and fashionable recreation of the skating-rink may be enjoyed at all seasons, and in any place. Price of the Parlor Wheel Skates, per pair, Gentlemen's size, Rs. 18; Ladies' size, Rs. 15.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS OF EUROPE

(HART'S PATENT SQUEEZERS.)

THESE Playing Cards differ in two very important particulars from the ordinary Card. The corners are *rounded off.* This makes the Cards much easier to deal and shuffle, and, as they cannot get dog-eared, will last much longer. At the top left hand, and bottom right hand, corner of each card, is placed a number or letter; a small heart, spade, diamond, or club is placed against the letter, so that "3 club" would be three of clubs, "6 heart" the six of hearts, and so forth; "K club" the King of clubs "Q diamond" the Queen of Diamond, &c., &c. By this arrangement the hand of the cards need *not be opened out*, and the possibility of the player being overlooked is entirely obviated Each pack of cards is put up in a substantial cardboard box. Price per pack Rs. 2-8.

BEZIQUE.

For 2 Players with	2	card-board markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish,	in cloth covered card-board box...	Rs. 3	0
2 ,,	2	cloth ,, ,,	in cloth box ornamented gilt	,, 4	8
2 ,,	2	leather ,, ,,	in leather lock box (a nice present) ..	,, 12	0
4 ,,	4	Card-board markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish	in cloth covered card-board box	,, 6	0
4 ,,	4	leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish	in ornamented cloth box	,, 10	0
4 ,,	4	,, ,, ,,	in leather lock box (a handsome present)............	,, 15	0

THE NEW JAPANESE GAME

GO BANG.

With cloth board, box of counters and instruction .... Rs. 5 0
,, leather board........................ ,, 12 0

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

"CHRISTMAS

MRS

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SIL

HAS JUST RECEIVED a sp

the Season, a few of which are mentioned below,

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LA

:UXBRIDGE HOU

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, B

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF
THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER
1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79 500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16·8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent. in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873 ...	Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do. Do. 1874 ...		2,00,752	6	4
Do. Do. 1875 ...*		3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
[illegible] Britain and Ireland. [illegible]

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years—(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale*; (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT THIS THE BEST OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 370-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ....£300,690
Do. 1872..........................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE
EST

INSURANCES effect [illegible]
Dwelling-houses and t [illegible]
all, at the current rat [illegible]
CLAIMS arranged [illegible]
[illegible]de and liberality [illegible]

BOMBAY FIRE [illegible] COMPANY, (Limited).—The above [illegible]pared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favou[illegible]rms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 p[illegible]ent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin............ ,,	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL........................ ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................ ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

NOTICES.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT [illegible] REVOLVER
Weight [illegible] ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
4 PALL MALL, LONDON S.W.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay: Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta: Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Pintos of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Pieces, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to stamp; Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland [illegible] &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

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